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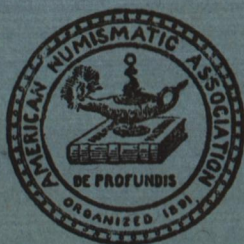
VOL. XXXVII

No 5

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MAY, 1924



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXVII.

MAY, 1924

No. 5

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

IOWA.

(Iowa was admitted into the Union in 1846.)

ALBIA.

N. W. Brown's Bank.

ANAMOSA.

Wapsinicon Land Company.

1. \$3. C., Three farmers, one seated on a horse, one attaching a scythe to a snath, the other seated on a basket, man on horseback in distance, boy, dog, rooster, etc.; dog's head between signatures. R., girl's head in ornamental 3, 3 above. L., Ceres standing, THREE above. THREE in red.

Wight and Hygun's Bank.

Winslow, Graves and Company's Bank.

ASHLAND.

Farmers and Merchants Bank.

2. \$1. C., man on horseback, boy and man with drove of cattle; safe between signatures. R., female portrait, 1 on a red die below. L., 1 on a red die in upper corner. ONE in red. No. 210.
3. \$3. C., similar to No. 2. R., 3 on a red die in upper corner. L., upper corner, female portrait, THREE in red.
4. \$5. C., similar to No. 2. R., 5 in red on upper corner. L., female portrait, V on a red die below.

BELLVUE.

Chauncy Hall's Bank.

BURLINGTON.

Cook and Baxter's Bank.

Des Moines County Savings Bank.

Lauman, Hedge and Company's Bank.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

BLOOMFIELD.

John W. Ellis' Bank.

CAMANCHE.

Martin Dunning's Bank.

CEDAR FALLS.

William P. Chase's Bank.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

E. Baker and Company's Bank.

Green, Merritt and Company's Bank.

Weare, Carpenter and Company's Bank.

CLINTON.

Budd and Baldwin's Bank.

Dakin and Company's Bank.

Eli B. Budd's Bank.

CHARITON.

Branner and Braden's Bank.

J. Branner's Bank.

COLUMBUS CITY.

Clark, Colten and Company's Bank.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Baldwin and Dodge's Bank.

H. C. Nutt and Company's Bank.

Horace Everett's Bank.

John D. Lockwood's Bank.

Officer and Pusey's Bank.

Nathan P. Dodge's Bank.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

DAVENPORT.

Blackmore and Lawes' Bank.

Louis A. Maclot's Bank.

Maclot and Corbin's Bank.

Richard B. Hill's Bank.

Merchants Branch Bank, Parent Bank.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

DECORAH.

Easton and Standring's Bank.

H. S. Weiser and Company's Bank.**DES MOINES.****B. F. Allen's Bank.****Calanan and Ingham's Bank.****Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.****Sherman and Company's Bank.****State Bank of Iowa, Branch.****DEWITT.****D. W. Van Evera's Bank.****DUBUQUE.****Babbage and Company's Bank.****Dubuque Central Improvement Company.**

5. \$1. C., ONE in red. R., female figure of Justice seated on a bale beside a large silver dollar, showing reverse, 1 above. L., Minerva seated beside a figure 1, 1 below. No. 7120. Names of the stockholders on the back.



No. 6.

6. \$3. C., THREE in red. R., female seated leaning against a rock beside a river, lighthouse in a large figure 3, THREE above. L., Ceres seated holding a figure 3, 3 above. No. 39. Back same as No. 5.
7. \$3. Have no description.

Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

8. \$3. C., 3 in red at right of center. R., surveyor looking through surveyor's transit, two men beside him, one reclining, one standing, man holding a surveyor's instrument in distance, THREE in upper corner. L., female Indian holding eagle, 3 on a die above surrounded by a red border. No. 1426.

Dubuque Western Railroad Company.

9. 50c. R., 50 and FIFTY CENTS in ornamental design. L., 50 cents across.
10. \$1. R., 1 in ornamental design. L., ONE across.
11. \$5. R., 5 in ornamental design. L., FIVE across.
12. \$10. R., X in ornamental design. L., TEN across.
- The above four notes were lithographed by Ed. Mendel, Chicago.

J. L. Langworthy and Brother's Bank.**Markell, Darrow and Company's Bank.**

Miners Bank, Wisconsin Territory.

13. \$5. C., primitive railroad train, 5 on each side, running deer between signatures. R., FIVE across. L., female seated beside an eagle with a medal of Washington suspended from its neck, 5 above and below.
14. \$10. C., river steamboat, six-horse load of bales, landing, etc., X at right. R., Ceres leaning on a pedestal, TEN below, X above. L., locomotive and car, merchandise in foreground, train in distance, 10 above and below.
15. \$50. C., same as L. of No. 13. R., Venus rising from the sea, surrounded by sea monsters, 50 above. L., nude female standing feeding an eagle, 50 above.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

16. \$1. Have no description.

Theo. Geipecke and Company's Bank.**FAIRFIELD.****Bernhart, Henn and Company's Bank.****Henn, Williams and Company's Bank.****McConnell and Company's Bank.****FORT DODGE.****Charles A. Sherman's Bank.****McBane and Marlett's Bank.****Robert K. Wilson and Company's Bank.****FORT MADISON.****Knapp and King's Bank.****Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.****State Bank of Iowa, Branch.****INDEPENDENCE.****T. C. Bartle and Company's Bank.****INDIANOLA.****George W. Jones and Company's Bank.****IOWA CITY.****Culberson and Reno's Bank.****Downey and Curtis' Bank.****J. H. Gower and Company's Bank.****Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.****State Bank of Iowa, Parent Bank.**

17. \$1. C., male portrait. R., farmers carrying cornstalks, 1 above. L., woman milking a cow, man leaning on a gate, child, cow, calf, etc., 1 below.
18. \$2. C., drove of cattle, sheep and pigs, farmers and drovers bargaining; head of boy, 2 above. L., battle scene, men throwing up an entrenchment, 2 above.
19. \$3. C., a husking scene. R., a deer crossing a stream, 3 above. L., half-length of a girl seated in a chair, THREE below.

20. \$5. C., an emigrant party, men, cattle, wagons, etc. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., female standing with hand on the base of a column, 5 above. Red back.
21. \$10. C., female seated on the right of a map of the State of Iowa; steamboat, plow, fruit, etc., at left, factory in the distance. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., train coming around a curve, train in the distance, 10 above.

KEOKUK.

George C. Anderson and Company's Bank.

H. K. Love and Company's Bank.

Keokuk Exchange Bank.

22. \$1. Same as No. 285 in the Indiana list.
23. \$2. Same as No. 286 in the Indiana list.
24. \$5. Same as No. 287 in the Indiana list.
25. \$10. Same as No. 288 in the Indiana list.

The above four notes were issued by the Commercial Exchange Bank of Terre Haute, Ind., and guaranteed and redeemed at Keokuk, Iowa, by the Keokuk Exchange Bank. "Guaranteed and Redeemed at Keokuk, Iowa, by the Keokuk Exchange Bank," was printed across the left center of the notes after they were signed.

Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.

Rix, Hale and Company's Bank.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

William Thompson and Company's Bank.

LAFAYETTE.

Pioneer Association.

26. \$5. Have no description.

LANSING.

*** George W. Gray's Bank.**

LE CLAIRE.

Davenport, Rogers and Company's Bank.

LYONS.

Root Brothers and Company's Bank.

Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.

O. McMahan and Evans' Bank.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

MAQUOKETA.

Schrader and Dunham's Bank.

MARION.

Twogood and Elliott's Bank.

McGREGOR.

Lee and Kinnaird's Bank.

Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

27. 5c. Woman in water resting on rock.
 28. 10c. Sheaf of wheat, plow, etc.
 29. 25c. Have no description.
 30. 50c. Vignette of Washington.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

A. and W. A. Saunders' Bank.

Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

MUSCATINE.

Dutton and Paterson's Bank.

Greene and Stone's Bank.

Issett and Brewster's Bank.

Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

NEWTON.

H. K. Skiff and Company's Bank.

OSAGE.

J. H. Brush and Company's Bank.

OSHKOSH.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

OSKALOOSA.

Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

31. \$5. Same as No. 20. Red back.

OTTUMWA.

Bonnifield Bros.' Bank.

Edward A. Temple and Company's Bank.

Temple and Brother's Bank.

PELLA.

John Nollen's Bank.

SABULA.

Granger and Company's Bank.

McGregor, Hall and Stiles' Bank.

SIOUX CITY.

Bigelow and Chamberlain's Bank.

George Weare's Bank.

John H. Charles' Bank.

Means and Allison's Bank.

Weare and Allison's Bank.

TIPTON.

William H. Tuthill's Bank.

VINTON.

Douglas and Watson's Bank.

J. C. Traer and Company's Bank.

WASHINGTON.

Merchants Branch Bank, Branch.

Patterson, Schofield and Jenkins' Bank.

State Bank of Iowa, Branch.

32. \$1. Same as No. 17. Red back.

W. Everson's Bank.

WATERLOO.

C. J. Plato's Bank.

George W. Miller's Bank.

John H. Leavitt's Bank.

R. Russell's Bank.

W. Hammond's Bank.

WINTERSET.

Albert West's Bank.

Hutchings and Cummings' Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Early Iowa Currency.

During Coin Week the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette published a series of articles by M. Sorensen. Below we reprint one of them, entitled "Early Iowa Currency":

As it more and more becomes a recognized fact that the private currency, issued by bankers, commercial and transportation companies during the early days of our country, is of great historical value, it becomes the duty of everyone interested in our pioneer history to contribute everything possible toward making this history as complete as it can be made. I look on this as a duty, because our children will be even more interested than we are to know about the pioneers, the difficulties and conditions they labored under when they entered a wilderness to lay the foundation for a great country.

With this point in view the following notes are offered in the hope that others, far better posted on the subject, will contribute all they can to the history of early currency in Iowa.

Last summer I started out to interview some of the "oldest inhabitants," even the oldest banker, here about the early banks, bankers and currency of Cedar Rapids, and Iowa in general, but the information gained was indefinite. Next I hunted through our libraries, with better results. The early bankers of Cedar Rapids were Green & Weare, 1852; Ward, Bryan &

Co., 1853; Carpenter, Lehman & Co., 1856; Dodge, Carr & Co., 1856; Elihu Baker, 1857; Greene, Merritt & Co., 1858; Carpenter, Stubbs & Co., 1859; S. C. Bever & Son, 1862; City National Bank, 1864. The year following the first name indicates the year of starting.

Seymour D. Carpenter, one of the early bankers of Cedar Rapids, writing in the "History of Linn County" of banking here during pioneer times, thinks there were no banks of issue in Cedar Rapids, and not many in Iowa, during that period. The reason for this was that the Iowa Legislature from the beginning discouraged "wildcat money," which flourished in other States. This, however, is not saying that "wildcat money" did not circulate in Iowa. It was printed in other states and brought here.

Mr. Carpenter writes: "Nebraska laws were more favorable. Cook & Sargeant, Council Bluffs, I believe, were the discoverers of the new field and organized a bank at an obscure town in that Territory named Florence, and soon currency of the Bank of Florence was in active circulation. To keep abreast of the times, Greene & Weare started a bank at Fontenelle, a still more obscure place in the Territory, and bills of the Bank of Fontenelle were greatly in evidence. I do not remember what provisions were made for the redemption of the notes, but imagine that the holders had a pretty tedious journey to get to the place of issue. The notes, however, did duty as money, made times good and stimulated speculation."

This issue may rightly be taken as for Cedar Rapids, Iowa. To evade the law the notes were issued from the "Fontenelle Bank of Bellevue, Nebraska," but really for circulation here. In the Masonic Library I found two notes of this issue, one for \$3 and one for \$5, dated respectively 1856 and 1857, and signed by John Weare as president of the bank.

Prior to the adoption of the second constitution, in 1857, it became evident that the State was much in need of a more stable banking system, and provision was made for incorporated banks when approved by vote of the people, and for "The State Bank of Iowa," which was incorporated July 29, 1858, with power to establish branches and issue circulating notes. Fifteen branches were established at different points in the State. The notes issued by this bank were all printed alike and the names of the branch banks written in ink, reading thus: "The _____ Branch of the State Bank of Iowa at Des Moines." The notes are signed by B. T. Allen, president, and F. R. West, cashier.

In the Cedar Valley Times of November 5, 1857, is found an item indicating that money was scarce and prosperity shying away. It contains the news that Angle & Co., operators of a grist mill, "determined not to see the city lag for the want of money, have issued 'shinplasters,' to be redeemed in currency on demand, as a circulating medium."

The editor of the Cedar Valley Times, commenting on this, declared it a move in the right direction and expressed the hope that no business man would refuse to accept the notes for goods that a farmer or mechanic might need. The paper, he declared, would take all that were offered, premium to delinquents who paid in the paper money.

So far I have been unable to locate any specimens of this currency.

Most of the currency circulating in Iowa seems to have been issued in the neighboring States, Illinois and Wisconsin, and, as mentioned above, in the Territory of Nebraska.

Of local interest is the so-called "Footman's Pass," a copper token about the size of a two-cent piece, issued in 1866 by the Cedar River Bridge Co. There are two varieties of this token, one with the name "Cedar" spelled correctly and the other with the misspelling "Ceder." However, this token is also claimed by Waterloo as having been struck for use in that city. A specimen is found in the Masonic Library in this city; another is owned by Charles Briggs, Lisbon. There are probably several more kept by old settlers as cherished souvenirs of by-gone days.

In former years quite a number of "slugs" circulated—metal tokens "good for 5 cents in trade," issued by cigar stores, pool halls and other business places. Of the so-called store cards I have record of only one, issued by Reynold & Co., New York Store, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This is owned by Mr. Briggs. There have evidently been several more.

These stray notes make no pretense at completeness. It is a desire on my part to "start something" and try to induce others to contribute what they can to the history of our early currency.

The Non-Local Tokens of Canada.

By EUGENE G. COURTEAU, M. D.,

St. Jacques, Quebec, 1924.

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INTRODUCTION.

Most of the tokens described here are undoubtedly Canadians—that is, were ordered to be struck in England by Canadian merchants. Others, also struck in England but having no relation with Canada, found their way here and were used as a medium of exchange, which was very rare at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

I have thought it best to classify these tokens according to the similarity of design, rather than follow the dates found on them, as many are undoubtedly post-dated.

I have also intentionally omitted to describe many tokens hitherto known as "Doubtfuls," because they have been already described under different headings, namely, the Tiffins, the Wellingtons, the 1820 Bust and Harp series, the "Blacksmiths," etc. It has always been my intention to have the Non-Local tokens, including those described here, published in one complete volume.

The degrees of rarity are given from 1 to 10. Specimens rated R. 1 or 2 are common, while those rated R. 7 or 8 are very rare, R. 9 or 10 of the utmost rarity.

Where no mention is made of the metal or of the edge in describing the tokens, it should be understood that either of them is the same as that of the preceding number.

I am greatly indebted to the following gentlemen for the sending of their tokens for examination: Messrs. Edward Carleton, S. S. Heal, Dr. Langstroth, Judge Lees, Thomas Murray and L. A. Renaud.



No. 1.

1. Obv., Ship sailing to the left with Union Jack at stern. COMMERCE. Rev., Hibernia seated to the left, her left hand resting upon a harp. NORTH AMERICAN TOKEN. In exergue, 1781. Plain edge. Thick and thin flans. Copper. R. 3.

2. Same as No. 1. Brass. R. 5.



No. 3.

3. Obv., Ship sailing to the right with the English flag at stern—St. George cross. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Rev., Hibernia seated to the left, her left hand resting upon a harp, a

shamrock leaf emerging from the ground between her dress and harp. In exergue, 1820. ONE HALFPENNY TOKEN. R. 3.



No. 4.

4. Obv., A man standing, a shillalah in his right hand and a shamrock sprig in his left, within a wreath composed of an oak branch at right and a shamrock one at left.

Rev., PURE | COPPER | PREFERABLE | TO | PAPER, in five lines. Milled edge. Copper. R. 3.

5. Obv., Commerce seated to the left. TRADE & NAVIGATION. 1813. Rev., FAR | THING | TOKEN, in three lines, within a circle. PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Plain edge. This token is always found struck on Bristol farthings. R. 5.



No. 6.

6. Obv., Same as No. 5, but dated 1812.

Rev., HALF | PENNY | TOKEN, in three lines, within a circle. PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. Engrailed edge. Thick and thin fangs. R. 2.

7. Obv., Same as No. 6, but dated 1813.

Rev., Same as No. 6. Plain and engrailed edges. Sometimes found struck on Bristol halfpennies. R. 2.



No. 8.

8. Obv., Same as No. 6, but dated 1813. The character & ends in a dash; the letter T in NAVIGATION is a trifle lower than I and is away from it. Stones on ground. Small H above exergual line, to the right.

Rev., Same as No. 6, but ONE | PENNY | TOKEN, in three lines. Dot between PAPER and PURE lower than R and P. Engrailed edge. Sometimes found struck over Bristol pennies. R. 3.

& ending in a dash.

9. Obv., Same as No. 8, but the right foot of A in NAVIGATION is on line with that of T, and the drapery of female's right leg comes down to water. The third left leaf of laurel sprig from bottom is short and weakly struck. Stones on ground. 1813.

Rev., Same as No. 8. Struck over Bristol pennies. R. 8.
& ending in a dash.

10. Obv., Same as No. 8, but the letter T in NAVIGATION is a trifle higher than I and is close to it. The top leaf of laurel sprig has a long stem. Leaves on ground instead of stones. 1813.

The folds of the female's dress on these three foregoing varieties are also differently arranged.

Rev., Same as No. 8, but the dot between PAPER and PURE is on line with R and P. Sometimes found struck over Bristol pennies. R. 6.
& ending in a dash.

11. Obv., Same as No. 8, but character & ends in a pellet. The exergual line does not run under letter H, to the right. 1813.

Rev., The letters around border are smaller, and the dot is equidistant from R of PAPER and P of PURE. Sometimes found struck over Bristol pennies. R. 4.

& ending in a pellet.

12. Obv., Very similar to No. 11, but dated 1814. The second figure 1 in the date is cut over figure 0.

Rev., Similar. R. 7.

& ending in a pellet.

13. Obv., Similar. 1814. No letter H no ground, to the right.

Rev., Similar. Small letters around border. Plain edge. This token is always found with an upset reverse and struck from rusted dies. R. 3.

& ending in a dash.



No. 14.

14. Obv., Bust to the left. PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. While the reverse of this token bears the date 1838 the portrait on this obverse is no doubt that of George IV.

Rev., Commerce seated to the left. TRADE AND NAVIGATION. 1838. This reverse is from the obverse die of the preceding number, after the date had been altered from 1814 to 1838. Both tokens are of much inferior workmanship when compared with the preceding "Pure Copper" pennies. R. 2.



No. 15.

15. Obv., Schooner sailing to the left within a circle. TRADE & NAVIGATION. 1813. The left outline of the spread foresail extends beyond top; the third dot on the spread mizzen-sail touches the outline of this sail.

The wave to the right is oval. On the "oval wave" variety the figure 8 is farther from first 1 than second.

Rev., In the field, HALF | PENNY | TOKEN, in three lines, within a circle of double lines. PURE COPPER PREFERABLE TO PAPER. A dot between the letters P and R. The E in PAPER is recut inside. Found with plain and with milled edge, thick and thin flans. R. 2.

This variety is sometimes found with dots on forestays, due to a rusted die.

Oval wave.

16. Obv., Same as No. 15, but the left outline of the spread foresail does not extend beyond top of this sail; the third dot on the spread mizzen-sail is away from the outline of same sail. The wave to the right is circular. On the "circular wave" variety the figure 8 is a trifle closer to first 1 than to second.

Rev., Same as No. 15, but the lines of the inner circle are not so close together, and the E in PAPER is perfect and closer to R. Milled edge. Found struck on thick and thin flans. R. 2.

Circular wave.

17. Obv., Same as No. 16, but the second forestay runs under spread foresail, instead of over, and the outline of the spread mizzen-sail extends to yardarm; the third wave to the right is perfect and the last one more circular.

Rev., Same as No. 16. Plain edge. Struck on thick and thin flans. R. 3.

Circular wave.

This variety, in very rare instances, is found struck on flan much larger than usual ones.



No. 18.

18. Obv., Ship to the right under full sail. FOR GENERAL ACCOMMODATION.

Rev., In field, HALF | PENNY | TOKEN, in three lines, within a single circle. Generally found with engrailed edge, rarely with smooth edge. R. 2.



No. 19.

19. Obv., Ship to the right under full sail. No legend.

Rev., Commerce seated to the left. HALFPENNY TOKEN. No date. Straight milling on edge. R. 5.

20. Obv., Ship to the right under full sail. There is a short pennant at foremast; the bow of the ship is without spur or beak-head.

Rev., Commerce seated to the left. HALFPENNY TOKEN. 1812. Chignon on female's head. S. J. & Co. on bale of goods. Letter E in TOKEN lightly recut to the right. Plain edge. Brass. R. 3.

21. Obv., Similar, but the foremast without pennant and the bow of the ship has a spur.

Rev., Same as No. 20, but female's head without chignon and letter E in TOKEN perfect. Copper. R. 7.



No. 20.

22. Same as No. 21. Brass. R. 6.

23. Obv., Same as No. 21.

Rev., Similar, but dated 1815. Oblique milling on edge. Thick and thin flans. Copper. R. 2.

24. Same as No. 23. Brass. R. 6.



No. 25.

25. Obv., Britannia seated to the left within an endless wreath of oak leaves, running to the left; an olive sprig of 6 leaves in her right hand, a trident in her left; fold of dress between trident and shield. Round shield.

Rev., Spread eagle. HALF PENNY TOKEN. 1813. Eagle's right wing away from letter H. Engrailed edge. Copper. The flan is thick and large. Struck over British halfpennies. R. 3.

26. Obv., Similar, but the olive sprig has 7 leaves, and there is no fold of dress between trident and shield. Oval shield.

Rev., Similar, but eagle's right wing almost touches letter H. The flan is thinner and smaller. 1813. R. 5.

27. Same as No. 26. Brass. R. 6.

28. Obv., Similar. Britannia holds an olive sprig of 5 leaves in her right hand. A large fold of dress between trident and shield. Large shield. This obverse is the same as the reverse of Wellington halfpenny without date, C. 39. Breton 980.

Rev., Similar, but dated 1814. Copper. R. 2.

29. Obv. closely resembles No. 28, but no fold of dress between trident and shield. Small shield. There is always a small dot under exergual line, to the left.

Rev., Same as No. 28. From perfect and rusted die. R. 2.

30. Obv., Similar. The female has an ugly head. Large shield. There is always a small defect in the die to the right of the shield, in field.

Rev., Similar, but dated 1815. The eagle's tail is above the date. R. 4.

31. Obv., Similar. Well executed design. Oak leaves in the wreath run to the right—the only instance. Small shield.

Rev., Same as No. 30. R. 1.

It may appear rather strange to meet with an English colonial token having on its reverse the emblem of a foreign country, a spread eagle. This is what Mr. McLachlan quotes concerning the fact: "The eagle tokens of 1813-14-15 were issued by a merchant from Boston who had settled in Montreal, and who substituted the Eagle of his native land for that of the Wellington of patriotic money grubbing Canadians."

Though the idea is somewhat ingenious, I am inclined to believe that they were rather ordered to be struck by different Montreal storekeepers, who favored peace between England and the United States. The same particularity is to be found on some of the "Blacksmith" tokens, bust of George III, with spread eagle on reverse, and Britannia seated on obverse with same eagle as reverse.

My opinion is, these Eagle tokens were issued by different firms. The two varieties dated 1813 are of different workmanship, those bearing the date 1814 are of much the same workmanship as the 1814 Wellington tokens, and are without doubt the work of the same die cutter.



No. 32.

32. Obv., R. H. in monogram within a wreath of oak leaves.
Rev., Ship sailing to the left, within a circle. FARTHING TOKEN. 1812.
Engrailed edge. R. 6.



No. 33.

33. Obv., Same as No. 32.
Rev., Same as No. 32, but HALF PENNY TOKEN. 1814. This token is found struck on thick flan with engrailed edge and on thin flan with plain edge. R. 3.



No. 34.

34. Obv., Same as No. 32.
Rev., Same as No. 32, but ONE PENNY TOKEN. 1814. Engrailed edge.
R. 5.
35. Obv., Letter H within a delicate wreath.
Rev., Anchor within a circle. HALF PENNY TOKEN. 1816. Plain edge. R. 9.
36. Obv., Bust of George III to the right. SUCCESS TO TRADE. 1812.
Rev., Britannia seated to the left. COMMERCE. In exergue: RULES THE MAIN. R. 6.

37. Obv., Bust of George III to the right. 1820. No legend.
 Rev., Commerce seated to the left. No legend. Thick and thin flans.
 R. 2.



No. 35.



No. 36.



No. 37.

38. Obv., From same die as that of preceding number, but broken, much worn and rusted. The hair at the back of the head, as well as the figures 8 and 2 in date, have been retouched. The figures 8 and 2 are badly executed with the former much lower than the others.

Rev., Same as No. 37. R. 6.

39. Same as No. 38. Brass. R. 5.



No. 40.

40. Obv., Bust to the right (probably Nelson). A laurel wreath under bust. VICTORIA NOBIS EST.

Rev., Britannia seated to the left. An olive sprig in her right hand, a wand in her left. A laurel wreath in exergue. Engrailed edge. Thick and thin flans. Most specimens found with thick flans are struck over the Bristol halfpennies. R. 2.

The reverse of this token is the same as to that of the Wellington half-penny, C. 27. Breton 972.



No. 41.

41. Obv., Bust to the right (possibly Peel). Sleeve of right shoulder opened; left lapel of coat shows. Pointed chin.

Rev., SHIPS | COLONIES | & | COMMERCE, in four lines. Bottom ceriph of S in SHIPS points to the left of O in COLONIES, last letter closer to C than to L. Plain edge. Thick and thin flans. From a rusted die. R. 3.

42. Obv., Similar. Sleeve of right shoulder closed; left lapel of coat does not show. Round chin.

Rev., Same as No. 41, but bottom ceriph of S in SHIPS points to the right of O in COLONIES, last letter equally distant from C and L. R. 5.

43. Obv., Same as No. 41.

Rev., Same as No. 42. Unique so far. In my own collection. R. 10.



No. 44.

44. Obv., Small bust with no locks of hair pointing upward (possibly Canning). Shirt collar not coming up on man's cheek. A broad rim between border of dots and edge.

Rev., Same as No. 41. R. 6.



No. 45.

45. Obv., Same as No. 41.

Rev., COMMERCIAL | CHANGE, in two lines. Struck on a small flan. R. 8.

46. Obv., Same as No. 44.

Rev., Same as No. 47. Struck on a small flan, found either thick or thin. R. 3.

47. Obv., Military bust to the right (most likely that of De Salaberry). The two lowest locks of hair on back of the neck touch collar of coat; sleeve of right shoulder opened.

Rev., Commerce seated to the right. TO FACILITATE TRADE. 1825. Thick and thin flans. R. 1.

In rare instances this token is found with the head double struck.

48. Obv., Resembles No. 47, but the two locks of hair on back of neck do not reach collar of coat; sleeve of right shoulder closed.

Rev., Same as No. 47, but the top of E in TRADE is double cut to the left, and the figure 2 in date closer to 5. R. 5.



No. 47.

49. Obv., Same as No. 41.

Rev., Same as No. 47. R. 10.

This combination of dies is very rare, and only two specimens are known so far. The first of which I have knowledge was lot 287 in the collection of the late Mr. W. E. Hidden, sold in 1914. The second was lot 138 in the late Mr. Lyman H. Low's sale of April, 1919, and is now in the collection of Mr. Thomas Murray, of Montreal, who kindly allowed me to examine it. Unfortunately I have found it impossible to locate the first.



No. 50.

50. Obv., Bust to the left. BRITISH COLONIES.

Rev., Commerce seated to the left. TO FACILITATE TRADE. 1825.
R. 3.

Perfect Cents—Red Or Otherwise.

In re my article "What Constitutes a Perfect Cent, 1793-1814," published in your last issue, I am in receipt of several letters, some laudatory and a few taking issue with my requirements, and it is in response to such critics that I make the following reply:

One states that he has at this late date "cents of 1816-1820" (over 100 years old) "that are as perfect and original red as when struck." True, so have I and every advanced collector, and they and those in the 50s are yet numerous, mainly because we ignored those plentiful cheap dates and did not "coddle" them, as we can readily replace them at a very small outlay if they spotted, etc., though even those dates are advancing in price. Suppose, though, he had an 1823, '24 or '25? Would they be ignored and not coddled? "Au contraire," they would be looked after and shown with pride to appreciative experts, and the frequent handling and change of temperature, etc., would soon change the color, for copper is very peculiar.

In this connection I must mention a case of extreme solicitude in the caring of really choice coppers, primarily colonials, etc., by O. W. Page, of Waltham, Mass., our first Secretary of the A. N. A., told to me by Dr. Thomas Hall, of Boston, who journeyed to Waltham, selecting, as requested, a "clear, perfect day" for his visit. Received hospitably by Mr. Page—the

day was fine—the doctor was soon made aware that it was not solicitude for his comfort that a fine clear day was suggested, but for Mr. Page's cents, which, he assured the doctor, he did not take out or show on a "damp or wet day." He likewise stated that Mr. Page laid aside his pipe and asked the doctor to dispense with smoking while the coins were laid out, and also asked Dr. Hall to carefully wash and dry his hands at the washstand before handling his coppers. He further said that in winter when looking at or showing his coins he locked his door leading into the hall, so that the coins would be in the same temperature and the heat of the room not changed by the opening and closing of the door. His extreme zeal was rewarded, however, by the beautiful continuous condition of his coins, which, on his death, were purchased from the estate by Dr. Hall, who, inspired largely by Mr. Page's care and zeal, also, to a minor extent, became a crank on "temperature," "handling," etc., and had special air-proof cabinets made to order to condition his coppers, and which performed their functions admirably. On Dr. Hall's death I supervised the sale of his entire collection to Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago, who incorporated these many rare gems in his famous collection.

Another kind critic suggests use of the very best jeweler's cotton in proper boxes as a preventive of a change of red color, as ordinary or hospital cotton is generally medicated and may change the color. So also canton flannel, velveteen, and the glue in trays if cents are shown not boxed.

I agree with the above, as the best is none too good for our choice cents, and anything that will prevent or retard change of bright red should be utilized. I am also a believer in separate boxes for fine cents in lieu of trays with plush, flannel, felt, etc., bottoms. True, the trays are more readily open to view but the cents also run the risk of nicks, spots, cabinet friction, dandruff dropping, sleeve rubbing, etc., and the boxes lined with best cotton is a possibly tedious method—yet time is nothing, under such circumstances to the retaining in mint or perfect state.

Cents of later date, i. e., 1816-1857, are more numerous in red shade, and my authority, the late Chief Clerk and Director of the Mint, R. E. Preston, told me that after the fire in 1815, with a larger appropriation, better equipment, larger force, more light and space, coins were struck in larger numbers—"the United States was growing"—and while economy was still practiced, badly broken dies, granulated or uneven planchets were tabooed. In his belief, no real proofs were struck until the early 40s, those showing proof surface of earlier dates being accidents; probably an employe rubbed off the die or stroked the strip of copper metal (better annealed) on his buckskin apron before cutting out or striking, using the same die as for the uncirculated. Hence, flat stars, connected stars, or weak impressions, even in "proofs," which later was rectified by special dies and planchets, are very rare, and exist from 1840 to 1857.

So, if you require early red cents, bury them securely against atmospheric influences; don't look at or handle them; assert you have them, but don't produce for comparison, etc. What pleasure is that? I am, perforce, willing to dispense with red cents and content myself with any fixed color perfect cents.

Saying another critic cries out against the rigidity of my requirements, saying such coins, even if not red, are too rare and excessive in cost. That is true, and a new beginner or poor collector must necessarily content himself with a lower grade; but it is a certainty, in my belief, that perfect cents are not alone a source of pride and pleasure to the collector, but, as a financial investment, a source of great profit to him or his heirs in the future, and the existing prices in time to come will read similar in comparison to those set forth in an old price list before me of John K. Curtis in 1858, an early New York coin dealer.

"1799 Cents, each, from 50 cents up.

"Set of all Fine Cents from 1793 to 1857, including rare dates, \$10.00.

"1793 to 1857, other sets not so fine, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

"1793, United States of Ameri., \$2.00.

"1793, very fine Cent, \$1.50.

"1793, almost 'proof,' with links, \$4.00.

"1793, Liberty Cap on Pole, \$2.50."

Cents will continue to be favored by 80 per cent. of our collectors for their beauty, continuity of dates (no break except 1815) and the nearly a

thousand classified technical and other varieties which are even today a source of pleasure to their many devotees. How about prices in 1958? Intercourse, increased collectors, our A. N. A., our journal, demand, and "finds," practically a thing of the past, and the prices of today will, like the above, soar upward. Therefore, I advise my critics to get them, red or not, but perfect, while the getting is still good, for in rarity and price the worst is yet to come.

B. H. COLLINS,
A. N. A. No. 76.

Washington, D. C., April 9, 1924.

Swedish Plate Money.

By T. G. APPELGREN.

(Translated by R. Robertson from pages 17 and 18 of the Pamphlet, "De Svenska Mynten," advertised in the March issue.)

Why were the large and cumbersome coins called plate money issued in Sweden, and why have they, contrary to their metal, in their stamps the appellation "Silvermynt" (Silvercoin)?

These questions were long since answered in the foreign (non-Swedish) numismatic literature with the declaration that these plates are "necessity" coins. That this classification is erroneous will be shown in the following statements:

When the minting of copper coins began in Sweden, in 1624, it comprised only low values (2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ öre), which, consequently, brought very little profit to the Treasury. When this minting had continued for about 20 years the thought occurred to make it profitable not only by striking fractions of the unit but the unit itself, the Swedish daler, or 4 mark, and its multiples.

The scarcity of silver was the reason for this trial to strike the country's higher denominations in copper, "not as necessity coins," but every plate with a metal value in copper equal to the value in silver given on each plate. According to such reckoning, a coin of base metal, such as copper, had to be made with very large dimensions. With this explanation as a background for the history of the small values 1624-1643, the origin of the Swedish copper plate minting is explained.

The "manufacture" of these plates began in 1644 at Avesta, Province of Dalecarlia, and the only value issued (the first and only time) was the 10 daler (the largest and heaviest coin of any time and place—it measures $27\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches and weighs approximately 48 pounds), but from 1649 the minting of these plates began in earnest with values of 8, 4, 2 and 1 daler denominations, and later with the $\frac{1}{2}$ daler, still later, 1674 only, with plates of 5 and 3 daler.

The 8 daler, like the 10, is rectangular in shape and is known to have been struck as late as 1682. The other values are almost square (except where the corners were clipped to adjust the plate to its correct weight—this trimming off of the corners is not an act of modern vandalism, but was made before the striking), and continued to be issued as late as 1776; but as no plate is known with a later date than 1759, those of later dates must have been struck with earlier dies.

As an equivalent to the 4 mark in silver, or the Swedish daler (not Riksdaler, which is equal to 6 mark), there appeared in 1649 the plate that, according to expectations, should also have the buying power of the silver daler, and received therefore the name "1 Daler Silvermynt."

But the attempt to replace a coin value of silver with a corresponding stabilized value in copper was a disappointment. Although 1 mark silver in 1650 was at par with 25 per cent. of a daler plate, it had in 1664 increased in value so that 1 mark was equal to 32 per cent. of a daler plate. 1676-1709 it had increased to 32-37 per cent., and 1715-1765 this difference had increased to 50 per cent., or, in other terms, the daler plate had lost half of its given value.

The plate money in the beginning had a value equal to that of the corresponding silver coin. The later depreciation, however, was never so great that these pieces could ever have had the character of "necessity" coins.

HISTORIAN ATTACKS THE HUGUENOT HALF DOLLAR.

A press dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., to the New York Times, March 17, says that Dr. Frederick J. Zwerlein, author of "Religion in New Netherland" and professor of history in St. Bernard's Theological Seminary, in an address delivered in the Church of the Sacred Heart, stigmatized as a historic inaccuracy the new Huguenot half dollar issued by the United States Mint in commemoration of the tercentenary of the founding of New Netherland.

"As the inscriptions entirely ignore the nation to whom the colony belongs, Americans of Dutch extraction have a grievance which is hardly set aside by the bust of the founder of the Dutch Republic on the coin," said Dr. Zwerlein. "Even here the Dutchman, William the Silent, is made to play second fiddle to the Frenchman, the Huguenot Coligny.

"Both these men had absolutely nothing to do with the founding of New Netherland, as they had been assassinated several decades of years before there was a thought of a Dutch West India Company and of its colony of New Netherland. Coligny was slain at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on August 24, 1572, and William the Silent on June 10, 1584.

"The anachronism in the deaths of Coligny, 1572, and of William the Silent, 1584, and the founding of New Netherland, 1624, to take the erroneous date assigned, eliminates even the semblance of a justification for this combination on the coin and lays open the managers of the whole thing to the charge of a dishonest conspiracy against the truth in the interest of Protestant propaganda.

"Minting this Huguenot coin was a shameful abuse of United States currency. New Netherland was a Dutch colony, even though the first colonists sent out on the ship *Nieuw Nederlandt*, thirty families, were mostly Walloons, comprising also a few Huguenots. The Dutch, therefore, are the ones who should have been honored by the coin. Traditional Calvinist lore represents Admiral Coligny and William the Silent as martyrs in the fight for religious liberty, but scientific history brands this view of these men as untrue and in flagrant contradiction with historical evidence.

"Nevertheless, the false tradition seems to have inspired the Huguenot-Walloon New Netherland Commission, instituted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, when the United States Government was duped into minting this Huguenot half dollar so as to make a Protestant demonstration out of the tercentenary of the colonization of the State of New York."

MR. DeSHON WRITES ON THE NEW HALF DOLLAR.

In the Utica Observer-Dispatch of February 24, Mr. W. H. DeShon, of that city, a member of the A. N. A., recites some history connected with the settlement of New Netherland, to commemorate which the half dollar was issued. Mr. DeShon's article has no connection with the controversy and was written and printed before it arose. We reprint here a part of the article:

"While the English in the seventeenth century were colonizing New England at the North and Virginia at the South, the Dutch, or Hollanders, not recognizing British claims to the country between, had taken possession of the important valley of the Hudson River and the region around its mouth and had named the country 'New Netherland.' The river had been discovered in 1609 by Henry Hudson, an English sailor, but exploring in the service of the Dutch. Trading with the Indians for furs was begun the next year; the coast and rivers of the region were actively explored; a New Netherland company was chartered; a trading house called Fort Nassau was built on the Hudson as far to the north, or nearly so, as Albany; but no real colonization was undertaken until 1623.

"The New Netherland Company had been superseded by the Dutch West India Company, with rights and powers extending to Africa as well as the West Indies and the North American coast. In 1624 it bought Manhattan Island and other large tracts of land from the Indians. On the banks of the Hudson it settled a colony of Walloons (French and Belgian Huguenots), but for some time it had little success in colonizing elsewhere. In 1629 it introduced a strange experiment, creating a kind of feudal system in the New World by conveying great estates to individuals called patroons

or patrons, who would undertake to colonize them, and who received with territorial grant much of the powers and many of the characteristics of a feudal land. Several patroon colonies were established on a baronial scale; but, generally, the system did not produce satisfactory results, and in 1640 the company tried the better experiment of making the trade of the New Netherland free to all comers, offering small independent grants of land to settlers and limiting the patroons to their appropriation of territory. The company government, however, as administered by the directors or governors whom it sent out, was too arbitrary to permit a colonial growth at all comparable with that of New England. Collisions with the English in Connecticut arose over questions of boundary, but the latter held their ground.

"Southward, on the Delaware, the Swedes made a settlement where the City of Wilmington now stands, and refused to be warned off by the Dutch, who claimed the region. This Swedish colony prospered and enlarged itself during 16 years, but was overwhelmed by Director Stuyvesant in 1654. A little later than the appearance of the Swedes on the Delaware certain colonists from New Haven bought lands from the Indians on both sides of the Delaware and made attempts at settlement in what is now New Jersey, and on the site of the future City of Philadelphia. The Swedes and Dutch combined against them and they failed.

"In 1664 the whole situation in this middle region was changed by the English conquest of New Netherland. The territory so acquired—or regained if the original English claim had been good—passed then, by royal grant, to the Duke of York (afterward King James II) and became the proprietary province of New York.

"While the history of the New Netherland is not a particularly glorious one, it is of importance as recording one of the early developments of the country. It seems, therefore, appropriate that there be special observance of the tercentenary of the occupation of Manhattan Island by the Walloons."

VALUE OF HISTORICAL ACCURACY IN COIN DESIGNS.

The New York Post of March 27, 1924, contained an interview with Howland Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, on the value of historical accuracy of coin types and designs. He is quoted as saying, in part:

"Without desiring to express any opinion upon the design of the coin struck for the New Netherlands tercentenary, this being a matter wholly within the province of the New Netherlands Tercentenary Committee, subject to the acceptance of the design by the United States Mint authorities, I may say as a general proposition that historical accuracy is of great importance in archaeological research, where coins and medals often form important links. The stamping of coins to commemorate special events goes back to very ancient times, and there were many examples during the period of the Roman Empire. The coins of ancient countries have often furnished historical evidence or have confirmed other historical data. The finding of old coins threw light upon the ancient Bactrian dynasty that flourished on the borders of India, in what is now known as Afghanistan. Coins also found in the region of ancient Parthia showed the time and extent of the Roman invasion. Old Greek and Roman coins also give us simulacra of the rulers who issued them or help in marking historical periods. Thus it can be seen what value may attach at some future time to the coins and medals of today."

Mr. Wood also reviewed the various commemorative coins struck in the United States since the Columbian issues of 1892.

WASHINGTON MEDAL FOUND.

On the farm of John Meyer, Burlington, N. J., a copper medal weighing about three ounces was recently found. On one side are the heads of Washington and Lafayette and the date, 1783. On the reverse is an eagle with a globe in its talons, surrounded by the inscription, "United States."—Free trans. by J. deLagerberg from New York paper (Swedish).

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

DOES ANYONE KNOW THE ORIGIN OF THIS PIECE?

Within the last few years several pieces have come into the possession of collectors of this country, evidently issues of Mexico, which were picked up there or traced to that country as the place of origin, about which little or nothing seems to be known. Some of these have come under our observation, and our recollection is that they were of varying designs and shapes and bearing dates widely separated, but none later than 1820. They were all crude in execution, of crown or eight-real size, and none was evidently issued under Government authority. Had only a single piece come to light after such a lapse of time its existence might be easily explained. When we say they evidently were not issued under Government authority we mean that they are different in every respect from the regular coinage of Mexico under Spanish rule.

The latest of the "series" comes to our attention by means of photographs from Mr. F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia, which we reproduce here.

This piece differs from all others we have seen, and yet in a general way it is representative of the series, except perhaps in shape. Mr. Langenheim says:

"I am sending you photographs of a Mexican peso, triangular in shape, which the owner here, a friend of mine and not a collector, bought in Parral, Mexico, about 1895. It is of crude manufacture and the date is 'A. D. 1708.' I would like to know if any of the readers can give any information about it. Dimensions: Top to bottom, 41mm.; base, 57mm.; sides, 50mm.; thickness, 2mm. Weight, 463 grains or 30 grams. Impression is raised, not incuse."



The piece is unquestionably cast. If issued at the time it is dated it would bring it within the reign of Philip V, 1700-1746. But we must not overlook the fact that the monogram and cross on this piece are similar to the monogram and cross on some of the coins issued in Spain by Charles II from 1687 to 1700. Then, too, it must be remembered that the date, 1708, is within the period of the war of the Spanish succession, when Charles III of Austria claimed the Spanish throne. These facts raise the question as to whether the piece in question is of Mexican or Spanish origin. The monogram does not make the piece an issue of Mexico, since it is found on coins struck in Spain for circulation at home.

The use of the word "peso" for expressing the denomination of a coin seems to have come into use at a much later date than is indicated on the piece. Eight reals was the term used for Spanish-American coins of crown size so long as Spain retained her sovereignty over Mexico, and for some time afterward.

Can any of our readers throw any light on this piece or others of an uncertain origin that have come out of Mexico within recent years?

GERMANY PLANNING TO ISSUE NEW SILVER COINS.

The Reichsbank is planning an issue of new silver coins of one, three and five mark denominations. Though the bank has asked well-known artists to submit designs, none has yet been definitely decided upon. This new coinage, it is explained, does not mean an increase in currency because for every piece that leaves the Reichsbank's counter its equivalent in paper money will be withdrawn from circulation.—New York Times.

TWO NEW WORKS ON NUMISMATICS.

As announced in our advertising pages in this issue, Karl W. Hiersemann, of Leipzig, Germany, has recently published two new numismatic works.

"*Sicilia Numismatica*," by Walther Giesecke, deals with the development of the entire Sicilian monetary system, beginning with the time of the Greek occupation of the island, about the middle of the sixth century B. C., when money was coined for the first time, until the capture of Syracuse by the Romans in 212 B. C. The first chapters describe the origin of the Sicilian settlement's money from the respective Eubœan mother cities and show the relations of the two systems, which develop at the same time, a heavy one in the North and a lighter one in the other parts of the island. With the help of a number of plates of good plastic effect, the development of the Sicilian coinage is described until its summit at about the end of the fifth and beginning of the 4th century B. C. The end of this period is brought about by the terrible Punic war and from this time the coining is limited entirely to Syracuse. This is the beginning—as the author explains—of another money-creation, which is interesting in other points of view. Sicily takes part more and more in the international traffic and its coins become thus a model of the actual leading systems. In this way the Attic-Sicilian coin is replaced by a kind of Corinthian system. This again is influenced by Macedonia and succumbs to the Roman economical predominance. The book throws light into many doubtful questions.

"*Japanische Bildermunzen*," by A. Fonahn, is a list of Japanese coins of bronze and silver, decorated with interesting, to the European often incomprehensible, designs. The legends of these "E-sen" are reprinted in the text with Latin transcriptions and German translation. Remarks concerning the meaning of nouns and Japanese technical terms are also given in the text. The list has been copied from the Japanese book "*Wakan sen i*," by Joshikawa Iken, and renders accessible to Europeans the most interesting of the coins of this book, the original of which is almost impossible to be found. The collector of Japanese picture coins finds in the present work a lucid survey of the principal types of Japanese E-sen.

THE VALUE OF THE SPANISH DOLLAR.

In re. the inquiry of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, page 309, *THE NUMISMATIST* for April, I beg leave to state that in Pennsylvania currency the dollar (the Spanish dollar, known as the piece of 8 reals, a real being 12½ cents) was worth 7s. 6d., which, reduced to pence, equals 90 pence, so that 1/90 of a dollar was one penny, Pennsylvania currency.

I also send you, for publication if you so desire, a list taken from an old book in my possession.

Previous to the act of Congress establishing a mint and regulating the coin of the United States, passed in the year 1792, the currency of the United States was pounds, shillings, pence and farthings, the same as in England. The following table gives the value of the dollar in the old currency of the several States:

	Shillings	Pence.
New England, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio . . .	6	0
New York and North Carolina	8	0
New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland	7	6
South Carolina and Georgia	4	8
Canada and Nova Scotia	5	0
England (sterling)	4	6

Yours truly,

F. D. LANGENHEIM.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1924.

The query of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne may probably be satisfactorily answered by the following extracts from my manuscript, "*History of the First U. S. Mint, Its People and Its Operations*":

On January 6, 1785, the Continental Congress resolved that the money unit of the United States should be one dollar and that the smallest coin should be a copper and that the smallest pieces should increase in a decimal ratio. If the Society of the Cincinnati kept its accounts in dollars in 1785 it was years ahead of the merchants.

On August 8, 1786, the decimal system was more fully set forth and the Federal dollar of three hundred and seventy-five and sixty-four one-hundredth grains of fine silver was adopted. This approximately conformed to the then current weight of the Spanish or Mexican silver dollar, which was used in trade and commerce.

In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland a Spanish dollar or piece-of-eight was figured at seven shillings sixpence (90 pence) paper currency. The paper currency of other States varied greatly. (See 1782 report of Robert Morris.)

In 1789, and possibly earlier, the Bank of North America (which still exists in Philadelphia) issued one penny or one-ninetieth-of-a-dollar notes. This was an early use of the term penny, which really meant pence. On January 1, 1791, the Bank advertised that its accounts were kept in dollars and cents and published a table showing a list of values of pence and pistareens.

It will readily be observed that one-ninetieth of a dollar originally meant one pence or penny and this method of figuring when found nowadays in ancient account books is certainly confusing and many very amusing attempts to explain it have been published from time to time. The puzzle undoubtedly shows how our cent or one-hundredth of a Federal dollar, being so near to the value of a single pence, or one-ninetieth of a Spanish dollar, of the currency of the States above mentioned, received the nickname of penny, and which with constant use have finally become synonymous words.

If Mr. Drowne will kindly inform me who from this section of New Jersey were members of the Society of the Cincinnati I shall consider the exchange of information very satisfactory to

Yours truly,

FRANK H. STEWART,

President Gloucester Co. Historical Society.

Woodbury, N. J., April 5, 1924.

The inquiry of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, published in *THE NUMISMATIST* for April, for an explanation of the common use of "ninetieths" to express fractions of a dollar in financial documents of the 1780's and later, suggests a reference to printed small-value notes of the period, particular those issued by the Bank of North America, Philadelphia.

This bank, operating since 1781, was the first bank to be chartered by Congress, and during its first years was, in many ways, the main bank functioning for Government service, and its practices may be accepted as the common and legal practice of the day.

I have before me a well-preserved bit of paper, 1 3/4 by 2 1/4 inches, browned with age, which I prize, since it came to me as a gift from an appreciated friend of many years—Mr. B. H. Collins, of Washington, D. C.

This bit of paper is printed: "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America promise to pay to the Bearer, on demand, One Ninetieth of a Dollar. August 6, 1789. Tench Francis, Cashier," with, crosswise of note, at left end, "ONE PENNY," and at right end, "ONE PENNY SPECIE."

This prompts the conclusion that the British penny and other coins classed as "pennies" commonly circulated at ninety to the dollar, the specie dollar being mostly the Spanish dollar, or "piece-of-eight."

I have in my collection several documents with "ninetieths" from the period being considered, one of which is a post note of the United States Treasury with the amount, written in, "seventeen and forty-five ninetieths of a dollar." Since the forty-five ninetieths could have been expressed as half a dollar indicates that use of ninetieths was the common and preferable way, even by the Government.

I believe it is of acceptable record in writings of the period that ninety pennies were equivalent in value to a specie dollar.

FARRAN ZERBE.

Tyrone, Pa., April 10, 1924.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., HAD SHORT-LIVED MINT.

At the Provincial Library, Vancouver, B. C., on March 3, Mr. R. L. Reid, K. C., a member of the A. N. A., of that city, delivered an address, in which he gave a history of the short-lived mint at New Westminster. The substance of his remarks, as printed in the *Victoria (B. C.) Daily Colonist*, was as follows:

The mint, erected at a cost of something like £34,000, operated only for a very short time, minting a few coins only, at the most. In connection with Mr. Reid's lecture there were some very interesting exhibits, the original dies and matrices from which the first gold coins were struck in the New Westminster mint, and one of the dozen or so original \$20 gold pieces minted. All these exhibits are part of the Provincial Archives collection, and the majority of those present seized the opportunity to inspect them at close range at the conclusion of the meeting.

Mr. Reid, in leading up to the subject of the mint at New Westminster, recalled that there had been four Eldorados in the nineteenth century, three being in North America and one in Australia. The first of the four was in 1849, in California, and was responsible for the founding in 1854, at San Francisco, of the third United States mint. The second Eldorado occurred in Australia in 1851, and was responsible for the establishment of a branch mint in 1855. The third and fourth Eldorados were in British Columbia, the former on the Fraser River, in 1857-58, the second in the Klondyke, in 1898.

The Fraser and Cariboo "discoveries" had indicated the necessity of a mint somewhere in this part of the continent. An assay office was authorized early in 1859. In the same year the Legislature of Vancouver Island asked for the establishment of a mint at Victoria, and although this was approved by the Governor, Gosset's report a few weeks later favored the placing of the mint at New Westminster. The discussion over this point of the mint's location went on with considerable heat for a period of four years or more, and there was perhaps little surprise when the mint (finally set up at New Westminster) closed shortly after beginning operations.

Another of the romances of this experiment was recalled by Mr. Reid when he told the story of the discovery not very many years ago of the missing dies which had been used in the plant at New Westminster. Their whereabouts had evidently for several decades been a matter of indifference. When the question did come up no one could say at first where these dies had gone, but they were finally discovered in the possession of the British Consul at San Francisco, having been sent there, apparently, at the time of the closing of the mint.

The missing dies were forthwith sent up to the Treasury office here, and from there more recently transferred to the Provincial Archives for safe keeping.

Mr. J. Forsyth, Provincial Librarian, stated that Mr. Reid's address would be published as part of the proceedings of the British Columbia Historical Society, and in this way the valuable historical data which had been collected by the lecturer would be made available for a much bigger public who are interested in the subject.

AN INDIAN MEDAL OF 1750.

In the *New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin*, April, 1924, Mr. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary of the American Numismatic Society, New York, describes an interesting Indian medal which was last year presented to the New York Historical Society. The medal was given to Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, by one of the last of the chiefs of the Mohawks, and has since been uninterruptedly in the possession of members of the family, passing finally to the Society from Miss Fanny Ogden.

The medal is of silver, oval, and about 55x50mm. The obverse shows the busts of a young man and a young woman vis-a-vis beneath a crown. The inscription around the border is "GEORGE & CAROLINE : Kg : & Q : OF ENGLd : " The reverse has inscription only, in five lines, a translation of which is to the effect that "In 1750, Pleasant Lake, of Cayuga, a blacksmith, made this medal."

ANCIENT COINS PLENTIFUL IN EGYPT.

I have read the article by Mr. Edward T. Newell about "Egyptian Coin Hoards" with great interest, because it reminded me of some Occidental experiences in Egypt just two years ago. I found a Roman copper coin, almost obliterated, in the desert not far from the Pyramids in Ghizeh. At Luxor I selected a dozen or more Roman coppers at five cents each from about a pint of coins in a shop.

On several occasions I was harassed by camel drivers and other poor devils to buy ancient coppers at three for a shilling.

If anyone wishes Roman coins, Egypt and not Italy seems to be the better place to find them in quantity. I had no interest or knowledge of ancient coins, otherwise I should have taken advantage of the excellent opportunities.

FRANK H. STEWART.

Woodbury, N. J., April 4, 1924.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

Following its custom, the Rochester Numismatic Association has issued its Presidential portrait medal for 1924.



This bears on the obverse the portrait of Claude T. Borradale, who served as President of the Association in 1923. The reverse is the same as was used on previous issues of the medal.

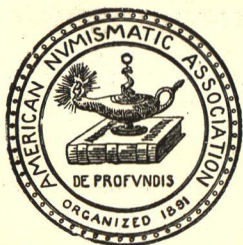
THE ZERBE EXHIBIT IN THE SOUTH.

The Zerbe collection of coins and paper money has recently been shown in the principal cities of the South. It was on view at the American National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn., during a part of March, at which a number of obsolete paper issues of local interest were shown. These included a State warrant for \$2, dated May 1, 1875, and Nashville Clearing House certificates, dated, August, 1914. Mr. Zerbe says that Nashville was one of three cities in the United States whose Clearing House Association issued certificates which passed as currency at the opening of the World War, when the New York Stock Exchange closed. Students from colleges, academies and the public schools were among the visitors at the exhibition.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Dr. Chester F. S. Whitney, of New York, chief surgeon of the United States Ambulance Service with the French Army during the World War, has been awarded the Vermeil Medal of Honor by the French Government. Honorable and distinguished conduct was named as the basis for the award.

J. del.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

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 2654 Joseph Beaudoin, 202 Berkshire Ave., Springfield, Mass.
 2655 Harry W. Rapp, 822 Bethune Ave. West, Detroit, Mich.
 2656 W. H. Mann, 420 Pipuette Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 2657 Mrs. W. H. Mann, 420 Piquette Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 2658 Z. Dworkowski, 3129 Theodore Street, Detroit, Mich.
 2659 David Zehner, Dale, Wis.
 2660 The Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Reno, Nev.
 2661 Dr. J. E. Church, Jr., 353 Washington St., Reno, Nev.
 2662 F. H. Hitchcock, Fenton State Savings Bank, Fenton, Mich.
 2663 Rev. F. A. Dillingham, 1 Montauk Street, Bridgeport, Conn.
 2664 E. Futrell, Jr., 415 North 15th St., Paducah, Ky.
 2665 David E. Emert, 230 Pomeroy Ave., Sidney, Ohio.
 2666 Paul L. Summers, P. O. Box 73, Sagerton, Texas.
 2667 W. C. Whitwell, 206 Quarry Street, Ithaca, N. Y.
 2668 Arthur Schwartz, 3805 Poe Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 2669 Henry Mandels, 422 Main Street, Texarakana, Texas.
 2670 A. M. Ingold, Morganton, N. C.
 2671 Jas. B. Brown, 424 North Main St., Wichita, Kan.
 2673 Dr. Charles A. White, P. O. Box 314, Carterville, Ill.
 2673 Barney Bluestone, 711 Harrison St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 2674 N. Picht, 25 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
 2675 R. Sarett, 1927 Ballou Street, Chicago, Ill.
 2676 C. E. Jarvis, Duncan Bldg., Pender St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 2677 Gordon L. Willis, 150 Main Street, Northampton, Mass.
 2678 Arthur Swann, 854 West 180th Street, New York, N. Y.
 2679 I. M. Stewart, 1518 Military Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 2680 Daniel L. Powell, Jr., 2575 Pennsylvania Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 2681 Daniel F. Mowrey, Jr., R. D. 2, Shamokin, Pa.
 2682 A. C. Wunderlich, 3281 Blaine Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 2683 Charles P. Gawlas, Park Ave. P. O. Box 93, Redford, Mich.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 15, 1924. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1924, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will be published in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
R. R. Nichol (U. S. Silver and Copper Coins), 805 10th Street, Modesto, Cal.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson
Willet A. Eogert, 855 Atlanta Ave., P. O. Box 919, St. Petersburg, Fla.	Mrs. Nellie J. Engstrom Julius Guttag
Charles T. Barthel, 168 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.	Howard F. Hughes Harry T. Wilson
M. Edward Farquhar (General), 444 N. Meade Street, Zanesville, Ohio	Julius Guttag F. A. Livingston
Charles E. Dreifus (General), 1954 Gladstone Ave., Detroit, Mich.	M. Mansbach Harry T. Wilson
Herman Zippert (World War Coins and Paper Money), 1550 East 70th Street, Cleveland, Ohio	Howard F. Hughes Harry T. Wilson
George M. Ingram, 1294 Chalmers Street, Detroit, Mich.	A. C. Hutchinson E. A. Hoare
J. E. Reynolds (General), 6356 Beechwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.	A. C. Hutchinson E. A. Hoare
Detroit Coin Club, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.	A. C. Hutchinson E. A. Hoare
Edwin H. Finegan (Chinese and Japanese), Herkimer, N. Y.	Julius Guttag Robert Robertson

Dr. George F. Kunz (Artistic Coins), 405 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser
O. D. Ballschmider (U. S. Coins), 526 St. Clair Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.	Julius Gutttag
Sam L. Miller (General), Gladwin, Iowa	Robert Robertson
Maximilian M. Stallman (U. S. Half Dollars and Cents), 810 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.	Julius Gutttag
Dr. Noxon Toomey (Medical Medals), 11 Aberdeen Place, St. Louis, Mo.	Moritz Wormser
L. C. Moore, Jr. (American), Fort Collins, Col.	Harry T. Wilson
Major Jerome Clark (Greek, Roman and Early English), 3336 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.	Julius Gutttag
George J. Teed (General), 221 Douglas Street, Saginaw, Mich.	Robert Robertson
Dr. Arnold Keller (Mediaeval, Coins of South Germany and Paper Money), Zimmerstrasse 22, Berlin, S. W. 68, Germany	Moritz Wormser
Clyde Weamer (General), 520 Sande Ave., Essington, Pa.	Milton E. Hamburger
George B. Ensworth, 150 Lake Street, Elmira, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser
Tobias Knoblauch, 706 Franklin Street, Reading, Pa.	Julius Gutttag
John Aldred, 552 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Pandely Talabac, 269 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.	Rudolf Thomas
Harry Lang Strauss, 216 West 100th Street, New York, N. Y.	Julius Gutttag
The Public National Bank, Delancey and Ludlow Sts., New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser
E. W. Cook (U. S. Gold and Silver), Jaeger, W. Va.	F. G. Duffield
	Julius Gutttag
	Robert Robertson

Life Membership.

Ferriss P. Merritt, New York, N. Y., Admitted to Life Membership March 20, 1924, Certificate No. 17.

Changes of Address.

J. deLagerberg, from 240 Midland Ave., East Orange, N. J., to Box 42, Shoreham, Long Island, N. Y.

M. E. Hamburger, from 1929 14th Street N. W., Washington, D. C., to 1236 7th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. A. Titus, from 1302 East 143rd St., Cleveland, Ohio, to 292 East Main St., Norwalk, Ohio.

W. F. Dunham, from 724 S. Oakley Boul., Chicago, Ill., to 172 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. (Care of The Press Club).

Mrs. Charles N. Hinckley, from 1303 Pratt Boul., Chicago, Ill., to 1536 Rosemont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. E. Churchwell, from 438 So. Pressa St., San Antonio, Texas, to 1310 N. State St., Jackson, Miss.

M. E. Duncan, from 15 Collier Place, San Francisco, Cal., to 240 Joice St., San Francisco, Cal.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

DEATHS OF A. N. A. MEMBERS AND COLLECTORS REPORTED.

Dr. Sigmund Handler, Rochester, N. Y., died March 7, 1924.

A. F. Wooster, Norfolk, Conn., died during the summer of 1923, a collector of coins, paper money and stamps.

Obituary.

WILLIAM W. C. WILSON.

William W. C. Wilson, an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, died at his home, 111 Crescent street, Montreal, Canada, on March 16, 1924. Although he had been in ill health for several months, his death was sudden. The funeral took place on March 19 and was attended by representatives of Royal Albert Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M., and the Coeur de Lion Preceptory, both of which Mr. Wilson was a member. Many of the prominent business men of Montreal were also in attendance. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. D. Anderson, Presbyterian minister at Beauharnois, where Mr. Wilson had lived for many years. Interment was in Mount Royal Cemetery. He is survived by two brothers, Howard and Edgar Wilson. He was 55 years of age.

He was the son of the late J. C. Wilson and was one of the partners of the J. C. Wilson Paper Mills Company, Ltd.

Mr. Wilson had been a collector of coins for many years and is said to have left a large and valuable collection. He was a man of considerable means and was a liberal buyer. Just what his collection contains was perhaps known to only a few up to the time of his death, although it is known to contain a number of great rarities.

It is due to the generosity of Mr. Wilson that THE NUMISMATIST is owned and published by the American Numismatic Association. This fact is known to the older members of the Association, but will be news to most of those who have become members since 1911.

THE NUMISMATIST was established in 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath as a private enterprise and continued as such until his death in July, 1908, although it had for years served as the official paper of the A. N. A. Upon his death it was purchased by Mr. Farran Zerbe, and was continued as a private enterprise by him for over two years, with its relation to the A. N. A. unchanged.

During 1910 Mr. Zerbe made it known that he desired to be relieved of his connection with the magazine, his other interests demanding practically all his time, and it was announced that the magazine could be purchased if an acceptable buyer came forward. It had long been the desire of those interested in its welfare that the Association should own its official paper, but funds for its purchase were lacking. It was at this time that Mr. Wilson, who had been elected First Vice-President at Montreal in 1909 and re-elected at New York in 1910, expressed a desire to purchase the magazine and present it to the Association under certain conditions, which were easily met.

In the November, 1910, issue of THE NUMISMATIST the following announcement was made:

"Plans have now progressed to where it may be positively stated that commencing with 1911 the American Numismatic Association will, for the first time, own its official organ. Title to the publication will be by gift, made possible by the generous spirit of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, who has arranged for the purchase of the publication. The A. N. A. has long desired to have control of THE NUMISMATIST, which has always been its official organ, but it neither had the means for acquirement nor could it see the way for continuing the publication if acquired. It was decided at the recent convention that the A. N. A. should arrange for its own publication and that THE NUMISMATIST should be acquired if ways and means could be provided, the matter to be in charge of the Board of Governors. Mr. Howland Wood, a member of the Board, and who has been our faithful associate editor for more than two years, was looked to by the other members for the information it desired and in a sense as a committee of one to propose ways and means for establishing a publication for the Association. Mr. Wood, knowing of the liberal spirit of Mr. Wilson towards numismatic organizations, made it known to him what a good and elegant thing it would be if the Association could in some way acquire THE NUMISMATIST. Mr. Wilson was quick to see the opportunity to render the Association a service, along lines of his selection, and negotiations were started at once for the purchase of the magazine and its tender to the Association. Mr. Wilson asked the present editor-publisher to join with him and Mr. Wood

as a body of three trustees to tender the publication to the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., and to hold it for delivery to the Board of Governors upon satisfactory evidence that the Association was prepared to publish it."

Announcement was made a little later by William F. Dunham, Chairman of the Board of Governors, to the members of the A. N. A., in which it was stated:

"Our First Vice-President, Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, Canada, has purchased and generously presented to the Association, as a gift, THE NUMISMATIST. The title is now held by three trustees, who are under instructions to transfer the ownership of THE NUMISMATIST to the American Numismatic Association as soon as the necessary arrangements for its publication can be made. The deed of transfer directs that the publication continue the property of the Association, subject to the control of the Board of Governors, who are an elective body and therefore represent the membership of the Association more truly than a committee; that the Association, through the Board of Governors, keep this publication non-partisan in character, and have a general oversight over THE NUMISMATIST. Mr. A. R. Frey, of New York, has been appointed editor-in-chief, and our new Secretary, Mr. G. L. Tilden, Business Manager."

These gentlemen conducted the magazine during 1911. At the beginning of 1912 Mr. E. H. Adams was appointed editor and business manager and served until July, 1915, when he resigned both positions. Since that time it has been under the present management.

In closing his official announcement in November, 1911, Editor Zerbe said:

"With the work of publication in favorable progress, all the property, right and title to THE NUMISMATIST will be presented to the A. N. A. by Mr. Wilson. In doing this Mr. Wilson renders a valuable service to numismatics and the A. N. A. acquires the most essential factor for its successful existence—ownership of its official organ. Mr. Wilson is an enthusiastic collector, has an extensive numismatic library and, by recent purchases, is believed to have the finest collection of Canadian specimens on this continent. As he has become one of the Association's benefactors it is hoped that he will have every reason to know his gift is appreciated, that it will ever continue to serve a good cause and that his interest in the A. N. A. will be long in evidence."

WILLIAM E. H. MERRITT.

William E. H. Merritt, a lifelong resident of the District of Columbia and prominent in real estate activities for the past 40 years, died at his residence, 1208 Fairmont Street N. W., November 30, after an illness of eight weeks.

Mr. Merritt was born in the District of Columbia 63 years ago and was educated at St. John's and Gonzaga College. He was a member of the Washington Council, Knights of Columbus. Mr. Merritt is survived by his wife, Mrs. Hattie M. Merritt; three sisters, Mrs. D. B. Thompson, Mrs. Eugene B. Carusi and Miss Lillian Merritt, and a brother, Harry B. Merritt, secretary of the Georgetown University Medical School. Funeral services were held at St. Paul's Church and interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Mr. Merritt had been a member of the A. N. A. for many years. His collection of coins was principally United States issues. The Washington Loan and Trust Company was named as executor of the estate.

VICTOR DAVID BRENNER.

Victor David Brenner, sculptor and medalist and designer of the United States Lincoln cent, died at Montefiore Hospital, New York City, on April 5 after a long illness, aged 52 years. Perhaps no sculptor or medalist was better known to the general public than Mr. Brenner, due not so much to his skill as an artist, but to the controversy over the presence on the Lincoln cent of his initials, V. D. B., when first issued, in 1909.

But to those who admire and appreciate medallic art, Mr. Brenner's reputation rested on a more substantial foundation. He was an artist of

the first rank, and his work is represented in the leading art museums of the United States and Europe.

Mr. Brenner was born in Shavly, Russia, June 12, 1871. At the age of 13 he began working as a seal cutter at a bench beside his father, who was an engraver of seals and a stonecutter. Three years later he left home and took up his trade as an engraver of jewelry, and later as a sculptor in several Russian cities. He came to New York in 1890 and studied first at the Cooper Union, and then at the National Academy of Design, and later at the Art Students' League, following his profession during the day and studying at night. In 1898 he went to Paris and studied under Roty for a time. After a year of travel on the Continent he returned to New York and opened a studio. In 1904 he again went to Paris for further instruction under Roty. While he was abroad his work was shown at exhibitions in Paris, Berlin, Munich, London and other cities. He returned to New York in 1906.



VICTOR D. BRENNER IN HIS STUDIO.

He was a member of the American Numismatic Society, National Sculpture Society, Architectural League and National Arts Club, New York.

Mr. Brenner's selection to make the Lincoln head was largely due to President Roosevelt. While he was modeling the President for the Panama medal of 1908 he showed Mr. Roosevelt a design for a Lincoln plaque. The President liked the work so much he suggested to George B. Cortelyou, then Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be a good choice for the Lincoln cent. When the cent finally appeared it at once met with general admiration for its beautiful design and disapproval of the conspicuous placing on the coin of the artist's initials, V. D. B. Within a week Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh ordered the removal of all the letters, after it had been found inexpedient to use the B alone. However, 22,350,000 of the initialed coins had been put into circulation.

He is survived by his widow, Anna Reeb Brenner; his mother, a sister, Miriam, and three brothers, Morris, Samuel and Michael, a sculptor in Paris.

**A LITTLE NEWS FROM ALDEN SCOTT BOYER,
Vice-President of the American Numismatic Association.**

I am still in Paris. The other day as I was walking down the Rue de Rivoli I saw a fellow leaning against a rail outside of Rumpelmayer's tea shop, who proved to be our friend Edward T. Newell, of New York. I stopped, of course, to talk, and in a few minutes Mrs. Newell came along. They had tea with me and I was privileged to see some of the finds that Mr. Newell made in Egypt, where he has been for the last six months on a numismatic expedition. The pieces were beautiful and included a hitherto unknown gold aureus of the Sassanian King Narses, about 280 A. D., in mint condition, and a gold pentadrachm of Queen Berenice, 230 B. C., in mint condition. The coins, however, that interested me the most were a gold octodrachm and a gold tetradrachm of Arsinoe from a recent hoard found in a jar in Egypt. As I remember Mr. Newell's telling it, there were 400 silver and 100 gold coins in the hoard. The octodrachm that Mr. Newell had was in its original condition as found, and in one spot could be seen a bit of silver that had corroded on it from a silver coin as it laid for the hundreds of years in the hoard. The hoard was found by some Egyptians and sold to a coin dealer in Cairo. I told Mr. Newell that he probably got them cheap, to which he replied that the specimens he secured were not exactly presented to him, but he really secured them quite reasonable considering their rarity.

My friend James Francis Dwyer, whom I have told you about, who writes me a letter each week for \$10 a year, recently sent me a clipping of a newspaper article written by Arthur C. Wyman, who many American numismatists will remember as the gentleman who was assistant to Howland Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society's Museum in New York. Upon receiving the article I wrote and asked Mr. Wyman to come see me. He did so, and we have had a couple of long numismatic visits here in Paris since that time. Mr. Wyman now lives in Paris and says he occasionally gets some good coins here. He showed me recently six nice specimens of Greek coins he had picked up here. I commissioned him to find me, if possible, an obolus of Lampsacus of Mysia in archaic style, as I want this to present to Charley Markus at next year's A. N. A. Convention in Cleveland at the close of our debate on the famous coinage of this King. Now, let's see, Charley, is Lampsacus a King or a country?

Mr. Wyman told me about being in Germany last fall and discovering one of the large Syracuse silver coins in high relief, of which only one specimen was then known. He immediately wrote about it to one of the coin dealers in London, who jumped on a boat and came to Germany to get it. He was successful, and the coin now occupies a high place in a fine English collection commensurate with its dignity. It is also known here that the King of Italy knew about this specimen also, and he, too, had sent a courier to secure it, but without result.

I like this sort of collecting. It is romantic. It reminds one of the old days when coin collecting was an art and the gallant knights rode in far-off lands in search of much-desired specimens.

M. Ernest Babelon, head of the coins and medals department of the French Bibliotheque Nationale, whose death has just recently taken place, was an expert of European reputation. Numismatic problems of all kinds were brought to him, and he was rarely at a loss for the right solution. When the present King of Italy, himself an authority on the subject, took his seat in the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres as a foreign associate some years ago, he asked M. Babelon to account for the word "Fert" which appears on the collar of the Italian Order of the Annunciation. The explanation was that the word was made up with the initial letters of the words, "Frappez, entrez, rompez tout" which formed the motto of the House of Savoy, which is believed to have adopted it in the fourteenth century.

I understand that Mr. Edward T. Newell is to follow up some of Mr. Babelon's numismatic work, in collaboration with Mr. Babelon's son, and publish a book on numismatics for the French Government. I understand that Mr. Newell will shortly return to Paris to proceed with the task.

It seems to me the French Government has secured the proper man in Mr. Newell. Who else is so situated they could spend the time and money to come to Paris to do such work?

I recently had a visit here in Paris from my friend Cameron, of the Chicago Coin Club. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron are both artists and are spending many months in Europe this year. Mr. Cameron's numismatic specialty is French coins, and not long ago he gave a very interesting talk on French coinage before the Chicago Coin Club. Mr. Cameron told me that he was recently down at Nemours, France (where the Dupont powder people came from), and a hoard of gold coins of Louis XIV was discovered there recently hidden inside a large boulder in a field. The boulder had a crack in it, and the hoarder simply dropped the gold into the crack as he accumulated it; and there it has lain for all these years since the days of Louis XIV.

The latest news I can report from Paris is that we received a letter here today (April 8, 1924) addressed to George J. Bauer, of Rochester, who is no doubt on his way to Paris. Many people have been privileged to see George's wonderful collection of ancient coins. The first time I saw it exhibited at the New York Convention I was startled. I knew George had some good stuff, but I never suspected he had such awful, terribly good stuff.

I invite the members of the A. N. A. to make my new offices at 15 Rue Royale their headquarters while in Paris. Have your mail sent here (like George Bauer did) and we will look after it and will be glad to see you here and help you enjoy your stay in Paris.

How many of you fellows have secured a new member for the A. N. A. for this year of 1924? If you haven't secured at least one, or don't secure one this year, you are no friend of mine. Remember that we all have to make the A. N. A. our A. N. A. and we need more members.

CONVENTION PAPERS AND REPORTS.

A request is made to those who expect to prepare papers to be read at the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A. to furnish them in duplicate. This applies also to all officers' reports and to all convention matters that are prepared in advance.

This request is made to facilitate the preparation of copy for the convention issue. It is the custom frequently to refer convention papers or reports to committees for different purposes, with the result that they are not always returned to the General Secretary or stenographer before leaving for home, which causes delay in assembling the material for the convention report.

Such papers and reports should always be in typewritten form, double spaced, and making a duplicate copy will require no additional work.

CHANGE IN A. N. A. CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

In the list of Convention committees announced last month by President Wormser the name of Mrs. Frances S. Edwards appeared as a member of the Committee on Convention Papers. Mrs. Edwards has found it impossible to serve and President Wormser has appointed Dr. Geo. P. French, of Rochester, to fill the vacancy.

PRIZES FOR CONVENTION EXHIBITS AND ARTICLES IN THE NUMISMATIST.

At the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A. the matter of awarding prizes for the best exhibit at a convention by an A. N. A. member and for the best article appearing in THE NUMISMATIST for the twelve months preceding a convention was discussed. A committee of five was appointed to arrange details and conditions and an appeal was made for contributions with which to purchase the prizes. The committee was composed of Julius Gutttag, chairman; George J. Bauer, William F. Dunham, Charles H. Fisher and Charles B. Turrill.

Responses to the appeal for funds have not been sufficient to make it pos-

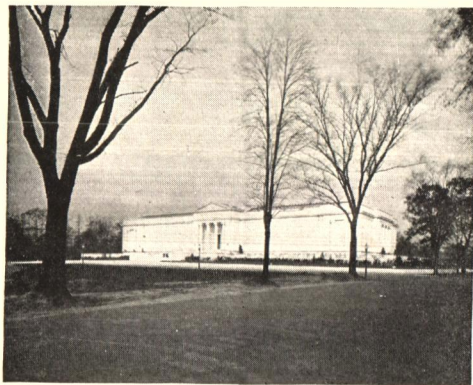
sible to put the plan in effect for the present year, but it is hoped to perfect plans and details in time for the 1925 convention.

In order to stimulate interest in both features of the plan, Mr. Gutttag has volunteered to personally offer two prizes for this year. He offers two gold coins of the Fascisti—one for 100 lire and one for 20 lire. One will be given to the member making the best exhibit at the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A. and one for the best article appearing in *THE NUMISMATIST* during the twelve months between the Montreal and Cleveland conventions. Which coin will be given for the best exhibit and which for the best article will be determined by the judges of the contests.

Mr. Gutttag's offer is a generous one and should stimulate interest in both directions. The matter of making suitable recognition of splendid efforts in convention exhibits by giving prizes or awards has been considered for several years, but no definite action was taken until last year.

CLEVELAND, THE CONVENTION CITY.

Cleveland is bountifully supplied with modern, splendidly equipped and centrally located hotels, in which good rooms always may be obtained at moderate rates. Two of Cleveland's hotels are the largest in Ohio and contain 1000 rooms each. Another has 850 rooms and another 600, while several have 300. Spacious and especially designed assembly rooms, banquet, registration, committee and private dining rooms to fulfill all requirements are features of the larger hotels. Approximately 6,500 rooms are available in the downtown district.



Cleveland Museum of Art, in Wade Park.

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce enjoys high reputation for its activity and is closely identified with all of the city's important developments and achievements. In addition to its many departments, the following are the principal subsidiary organizations: Bankers Trade and Acceptance Council; Convention Board; Cleveland Safety Council; Flour Club; Grain and Hay Exchange; Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants Board; Military Committee; Retail Coal Dealers Board; Retail Merchants Board.

The Convention Board of the Chamber of Commerce is engaged actively in bringing conventions to Cleveland and in aiding members of organizations in the successful conduct of their conventions. It also engages in extensive advertising of Cleveland through magazines, publications and newspaper articles.

Cleveland is fast becoming one of the most popular convention cities in America.

The Indian Numismatic Society has awarded its medal for 1923 in silver to Mr. R. B. Whitehead, G.A., G.R.S.A., I.C.S. (Retd.), for his contributions to the study of Indian numismatics.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, February 27th, 1924, Mr. Grant R. Francis, President, in the chair.

Presentations to the Library—By Mr. Harrold Edgar Gillingham, of Philadelphia, "Italian Orders and Medals of Honour." By Messrs. Spink and Son, "Biographical Dictionary of Medallists," Supplement, A to L, by L. Forrer.

Exhibitions—By Mr. J. O. Manton: British stater of the uninscribed series, weighing 96 grains. It was dug up recently during road construction in Derby, and is similar to that found at Loughborough in 1844, illustrated A, No. 11, in "The Coins of the Ancient Britons," by the late Sir John Evans.

By Mr. W. C. Wells: A series of coins of Edred and Edgar, by the moneyer Thurferth, raising the inference that the mint-names Han, and Ham, were used for Northampton at that period.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: Henry IV. Two pennies of the heavy coinage and London mint, from the Highbury hoard and Neck and Webb collections. Mr. Walters explained that two other specimens only were known, one from the Rashleigh sale, and the other in the national collection.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: A collection of silver plaques engraved by Simon van de Passe and in beautiful state, representing, Elizabeth; James I bareheaded; James I in hat; Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I, with reverse, arms; Prince Charles, with reverse, equestrian portrait; Frederick of Bohemia with his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James I, and their son Prince Frederick Henry; Henry IV of France and Marie de Medici.

By Mr. Walter L. Pocock: Medal in silver of the child "Napoleon II, King of Rome," with portraits of his parents Napoleon and Maria Louise of Austria on the reverse. Exhibited in relation to the portrait in wax shown by Mr. Andrew at the last meeting.

By Mr. W. J. Andrew: "Jessop's Sketches of British Coins," being careful reproductions by hand of all the plates in the first edition of Hawkins, by Arthur Jessop, 1853-1854; mounted in an elaborate album.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: Astronomical medal showing the solar system, signs of the zodiac, etc. Probably engraved by Ottley.

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall: An interesting series of ten proofs, patterns, and "mules" from the guinea of 1791 to a "muled" threepence of 1868.

By Mr. Frank E. Burton: The series of crown, halfcrown, shilling and sixpence, also proofs silver-plated, gilt, and copper, of the Arnold tokens of 1791. Mr. Burton read a short paper in which he corrected the error in the location hitherto accepted for their actual issue.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 20, Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. L. Leopold Messenger showed a bronze coin of Nicopolis, in Epirus, of the Emperor Nero with the Rev., Victory crowning the name of the Emperor, the first known coin of the town between Augustus and Trajan.

Dr. Sidney Fairbairn showed a French medal of 1848 commemorating Louis Napoleon's demand when President for the dossiers of his attempts at Strasburg (1836) and Boulogne (1840).

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed two of the four known heavy pennies of Henry IV, both from the Highbury find and the Neck and Webb collections.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited a billon coin of Pacatianus, a usurper known only from his coins, and who is believed to have been killed in Pannonia in the year 249 A. D. The coin shown (Cohen 6) was from the Vierordt collection and is one of the finest specimens known of this rare issue.

He also exhibited an unpublished tradesmen's lead token of the seventeenth century, of London, reading:

Obv., ACBART . GOODSPEED, a shield of arms.

Rev., IN . PVDDIN . LANE, a cross.

Mr. Mattingly gave a short account of the circumstances of the Plevna find of the coins of Trajan Decius, and drew attention to several points of interest—to the presence in the find of a great mass of coins of the second issue of Trajan Decius, all in mint condition, and to the evidence to be

derived as to the dates of the reign and as to the division of the mint into officinae. He showed how, in the last two issues of Philip I, six officinae were working, each striking one reverse type, I, II, V, VI for Philip I, III for Philip II, IV for Otacilia Severa. With these issues in view he then studied in succession the three issues of Trajan Decius, attempting to show that the same general principle of distributing types to officinae was still in force. Different ranges of portraiture certainly went with different reverses and were characteristic of different officinae. The series of "consecration" coins, once attributed to Gallienus, was represented by two specimens in the find, and on grounds of style, too, must be attributed to the reign of Trajan Decius.

Mr. Salisbury sketched the main outline of the chronology of the reign, showing on what numismatic and epigraphic evidence it rests and how the Plevna hoard contributes to assuring some dates. The fact that the hoard contained no coins of Trajan Decius of Balkan mintage was a strong confirmation of the statement of our historians that Trajan Decius was misled into revolt by his troops and honestly tried to keep faith with Philip. The issue of the "consecration" coins was naturally to be connected with the persecution of the Christians under Trajan Decius. As a rule, in the religious tests provided for the suspect, the question is one of "sacrificing to the gods"; there is no special mention of the deified Emperors. It was, however, probable that the imperial cult had a special importance in the army, and this would help to explain why Trajan Decius furthered it.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The twenty-ninth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, March 12th, at Weber's, President Marcuson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Marcuson, Bartlett, Joers, Hamilton, Gutttag, Clark, Freeman, Harley, Counts, Cathcart and Fisher.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. Bartoszewicz, of 3352 Superior Avenue, proposed by Mr. Gutttag, was elected to membership.

Mr. Gutttag gave a very interesting talk on numismatics in general and exhibited the following: Indian Peace Medals—James Madison, large and small, Millard Fillmore and John Quincy Adams; gold medal presented to Mrs. E. M. Wells, author of the "Ode to California," to commemorate admission of California to the Union, October 29th, 1850, 2¼ inch diameter, weight, 41 pennyweights.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary, care The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, March 14th, 1924, at the Restaurant Benedusi, 2 West Sixteenth street, New York City, President J. M. Swanson presiding. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Wayte Raymond, Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Wood, Robertson, Newell, Belden, Westervelt, Livingston, Proskey, deLagerberg, Miller, Kohler, Valentine and Riley. Messrs. Landfield and Bleibtreu were visitors.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The subject of the evening was "Coins and Jetons, etc., of the Knights of St. John," and large and splendid exhibits under this heading were made by:

Mr. Wormser: Many gold and silver coins and a large gold medal of Paul I of Russia upon his assumption of the office of Grand Master.

Mr. Boyd: Gold and silver coins of the grand masters.

Mr. Proskey: A wonderful collection of the coins, principally copper, of the Island of Malta, including a complete set of the one-third farthings.

Mr. Newell: Coins of Cyprus and the Order of St. John.

Mr. Miller: Coins and jetons of Malta.

Mr. Raymond: A collection of Chilean doubloons, including some unpublished dates, remarkable for their preservation and continuity.

Mr. Miller gave a talk on the subject of Malta from its earliest history to the present time, with special reference to the Knights of St. John and their influence on the islands.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, Mr. Blake reported that the topic for the next meeting was "Armor on Coins."

Dr. Valentine and Mr. Boyd here presented the Club with a numbered copy of their recently published work, "Fractional Currency." A vote of thanks was given to the author and the publisher, who were asked to place their signatures upon the fly-leaf.

Mr. Blake presented his report on the activities in America during Coin Week, but on account of lack of time it was moved and duly passed that the reading be postponed until the next meeting.

Under welcoming of guests, Messrs. Bleibtreu and Landfield were asked to say a few words. Both responded in a graceful manner.

Mr. deLagerberg talked re the celebration of the jubilee of the Swedish Numismatic Society last year, and passed around for inspection some beautiful and interesting plaques and medals struck by the Japanese Mint.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, April 11th, 1924, at the Restaurant Benedusi, 2 West Sixteenth street, New York City, President J. M. Swanson in the chair. Members present: Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Messrs. Elder, Wood, Belden, Newell, Kohler, Valentine, Proskey, Robertson, Blake, Adams, Livingston and Miller. Mr. Wade was a guest.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Newell: Some types of Greek coins showing the Corinthian, Attican and Macedonian helmets; also a decadrachm of Syracuse.

Mr. Blake, on behalf of the Executive Committee, recommended that the topic for the next meeting be "Some Interesting Coins, Medals or Paper Money." Accepted.

The Secretary reported having received a card of thanks from Mrs. W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, by which she acknowledged receipt of the telegram of condolence sent by this Club on the occasion of her recent bereavement, and also for a floral token.

The Secretary also reported receipt of a letter from Mr. J. J. Gonzales, now of Atlanta, Ga., containing that gentleman's resignation from membership, as he is now located in the Southern States and would therefore be inactive in Club matters. The Secretary was instructed to accept this resignation with regret.

A report as to progress in the matter of the Sanford Saltus Medal was given by Mr. Blake.

Mr. Belden moved that resolutions of regret be adopted and spread upon the minutes of the Club regarding the loss sustained by the numismatic fraternity in general, and this Club in particular, by the recent deaths of our Life Member Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, and our ex-member Mr. Victor D. Brenner. Carried.

At this point in the proceedings a telephone message was received from Mr. Moritz Wormser, who, with Mrs. Wormser, was sailing on the morrow for a trip to South America and other parts. The Secretary was instructed to send a wireless message to the "American Legion" conveying the best wishes of our members for a good voyage and a safe return.

The President announced that, owing to the closing of the Restaurant Benedusi during the summer months, it may be necessary to call next month's meeting at some other place. Due notice of change will be sent to all members.

The names of Messrs. Landfield and Boyd were proposed for membership. The applications were handed to the Membership Committee to take the usual course.

Mr. Wade made a short response to President Swanson's invitation to speak.

Meeting adjourned 10.10 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 104th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by the President at 8 P. M., March 26th, at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco. The following

members were present: Messrs. Turrill, Mohr, Kraft, Goodman, Sherow, Pritchard, Brandon, Goldsmith, Twitchell, Rausch, West, Hansen and Miss Twyman. Guests: Messrs. Hertzberg, Denbo and Inkster.

Minutes of the 103rd regular meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Turrill read part of a letter from Mr. Wormser.

The Huguenot Half Dollars ordered by the members were distributed.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Turrill: Bryan medal 1896, cracked die, manufactured by Irvine.

Mr. Goodman: Souvenir medal of California Midwinter Fair, 1894; Medal commemorating the 100th anniversary of the North River Insurance Company, New York, 1822-1922.

Mr. Pritchard: U. S. bills, various dates and denominations of \$1 to \$20.

The Society exhibited its medals in the Les Amis Medaille d'Art historical series.

Mr. Denbo auctioned several U. S. gold coins from his father's collection, and the balance of the evening was spent auctioning U. S. silver coins from the Haagensen collection.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount avenue, Oakland, Cal.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—269th meeting, March 4th, 1924, at the Municipal Museum, President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Putnam, Sunday, Horner, Plumb, Prior, Gilman, Draudt, Lange and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

C. F. Starr sent in his resignation, explaining that it was impossible for him to attend the meetings. The resignation was accepted with regrets.

A letter was read from Mr. Chas. Honig, of the University of Rochester, informing us that the library of the university had acquired the books of Babelon and Cohen on Roman coins and inviting the members to avail themselves of the opportunity to use the books. The secretary was instructed to send a letter of thanks to Mr. Honig for his kindness and inform the members interested in these coins.

Application for membership was received from W. J. Clapp, Penna, Mich. This application was turned over to the A. N. A. District Secretary for Michigan, Mr. Hoare, Detroit, and Mr. Clapp informed of this step, telling him that it would be more convenient for him to join a society nearer home.

Meeting adjourned to March 18, 1924.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—270th meeting, March 18, 1924, at the Municipal Museum, President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Kaufman, Horner, Plumb, Draudt, Gilman, Sunday, Putnam, Lange, Borradaile, Woodbury, Prior and Amberg.

Member No. 6 donated five Civil War tokens in extra fine condition.

Rentenmarks and pfennigs and German necessity coins were shown by Mr. Kaufman; fine Italian medal of Columbus, by Mr. Woodbury; New York store cards and transportation tokens, by Mr. Lange.

In opening the meeting, President Sunday spoke feelingly of our past President, Dr. Sigmund Handler, who passed away on March 7, and it was regularly moved and seconded that a page in the minutes of the society be set aside to the memory of our late member. The funeral was attended by a delegation consisting of Dr. and Mrs. French, Horner, Plumb, Draudt, Amberg, Pernstein and Lange.

Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Plumb reported a visit to our Member Loizeau, who has been on the sick list for a long time.

Cards were received by several members from Mr. Bauer and Mr. Gillette, who are in Europe at the present time.

President Sunday urged the members again to make use of the application blanks and bring in new members.

Meeting adjourned to April 1st, 1924.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The second meeting of the Detroit Coin Club took place Thursday evening, March 6, 1924, in the offices of the Dime Savings Bank. Present were Messrs. Gutttag, Rapp, Grinnell, Hoare, Stew-

art, Hutchinson, Allen, Hudson, Dworkowski, Green, Powell and Helfrich.

Mr. Hoare read letters from Messrs. Wormser, Gravel and Wilson, wishing the new club every success.

It was moved and carried that the name of the new club be "The Detroit Coin Club" and that we at once apply for membership as a branch of the American Numismatic Association.

Messrs. Rapp, Grinnell and Hutchinson were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at the next meeting. Dues were fixed at \$1 per year, and a 10 per cent. commission is to be charged on all auction sales.

Mr. Gutttag spoke on various topics pertaining to the club and also gave interesting information on American Peace Medals, of which he had some fine copies for exhibition. He also had some unique colonial gold, and a gold medal given by the Board of Governors of the City of San Francisco to Mrs. E. M. Wells, October 29, 1850, for an ode to commemorate admission of California into the Union.

An auction sale took place, in which many interesting coins changed hands.

Meeting adjourned at 11:45 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The third meeting of the Detroit Coin Club took place Thursday evening, March 20, 1924, at Room 208, Dime Bank Building. There were present Messrs. Allen, Dworkowski, Green, Gruenfeld, Grinnell, Hutchinson, Hoare, Ingram, Kutukian, Helfrich, Hudson, Mansbach, Powell, Rapp, Stewart and Reynolds.

Mr. Hutchinson exhibited a denarius of Julius Caesar and a first bronze of Caligula. Mr. Hoare, a \$1 Treasury note of 1869. Mr. Mansbach, a California \$50 slug of 1852; \$20 gold piece of 1799, uncirculated; two Leshner Referendum dollars; ½ ducat of Nurnburg of 1628, and a \$20 St. Gaudens, first issue. Mr. Gruenfeld had a collection of Paul Kruger pieces of the Transvaal, dated 1894. Mr. Stewart, some fine Washington pennies and a proof set of Cuba. Mr. Hudson, a set of commemorative coins of Brazil, dated 1922. Mr. Allen had fine U. S. cents, a Pine Tree threepence and some ancient pieces.

Mr. Mansbach was introduced and gave a half-hour talk on "History of Money," starting with the early Greek issues and taking us down through Rome, the Middle Ages to the coinage of the present day. He told many interesting stories of his personal researches, of his finds, of his meeting with famous collectors in both America and Europe.

A short auction was held. Meeting adjourned at 11 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The fourth regular meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, Thursday evening, April 4, 1924. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Dworkowski, Gruenfeld, Hudson, Hutchinson, Hoare, Helfrich, Ingram, Powell, Rapp and Reynolds, and visitors, Heath, McElroy and Merritt.

Mr. Dworkowski exhibited a thaler of the city of Torun, Poland, of 1638, and a fine two-mark piece of Frederick III of Prussia; also a few old Swiss pieces.

Mr. Helfrich: Mint U. S. cents, five Washington cents in fine condition, and an uncirculated \$5 gold piece of 1844.

Mr. Gruenfeld: Napoleon medals and a \$10 St. Gaudens.

Mr. Hoare: Gold of Johannes of Portugal, dated 1800.

Mr. Hutchinson: 25 consecration coins of ancient Rome, from Julius Caesar to Constantine the Great.

A constitution and by-laws were read by Mr. Rapp and, after discussion, were accepted. Talks were given by Mr. Heath on memories of his father's (Dr. Heath, of Monroe, Mich.) work as founder of the American Numismatic Association, and on early editions of *THE NUMISMATIST*. Mr. Merritt spoke of his coin activities, giving special attention to his collection of the "ladies of Ancient Rome." Mr. Hutchinson gave a talk on the consecration coins of the Roman Empire, using coins from his cabinet by way of illustration.

An auction followed. Meeting adjourned at 11:30 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

THESE TWO NEWS ITEMS WILL MAKE COLLECTORS SMILE.

Millersburg, O., March 12.—What is believed to be one of the first United States coins ever minted was recently found here in the possession of a Holmes county man. This coin, a silver dollar bearing the date of 1795, was found in the hoard of Napoleon Kieffer, about 75 years of age, an eccentric recluse and alleged miser of the Doughty Valley vicinity. The discovery of this dollar, which is believed to be worth more than a thousand dollars, was made by S. B. Fair, ex-Mayor of Millersburg, who was called in by Kieffer several months ago when he was seriously ill and feared that he was about to die. There were only six of these dollars ever coined and it is said two of these were lost.

Cameron, Texas, March 16.—Burglars blew a safe in the Mondrik Bros. grocery store Saturday night and stole \$1,000 in gold, silver, currency and Santa Fe railroad checks. They gained entrance at a back door, prizing it open with an automobile axle, stolen from Joe Ondrej's blacksmith shop earlier in the night. A number of old American coins, whose face value was several hundred dollars, were among the loot. These coins were worth considerably more than their face value, however, some of them being over 100 years old. One of them, a silver dollar, was made in 1804.

NUMBER OF PIECES COINED IN 1923 BY THE DIFFERENT MINTS.

Philadelphia Mint.

Double Eagles, 566,000.
Standard Silver Dollars, 30,800,000.
Quarter Dollars, 9,716,000.
Dimes, 50,130,000.
Five Cents, 35,715,000.
One Cent, 74,723,000.

San Francisco Mint.

Standard Silver Dollars, 19,020,000.
Half Dollars (standard type), 2,178,000.
Half Dollars (Monroe Centennial), 274,000.
Quarter Dollars, 1,360,000.
Dimes, 6,440,000.
Five Cents, 6,142,000.
One Cent, 8,700,000.

Denver Mint.

Double Eagles, 1,702,250.
Standard Silver Dollars, 6,811,000.

MEDAL MAKING AND THE ROYAL MINT IN ENGLAND.

Serious apprehension has been aroused by the competition of the Royal Mint with the legitimate business of the medal industry. A deputation from the firms affected, organized by the London Chamber of Commerce, waited recently upon the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint and urged that the mint should reconsider their policy of entering into contracts for striking medals which would, in the ordinary course, have been executed by private firms.

Mr. R. L. Barclay, C.B.E., chairman of the Council of the Chamber, introduced the deputation and explained that the London Chamber of Commerce, as the mouthpiece of the commercial community of London, had systematically opposed proposals involving the trading by Government departments in competition with private firms as being inequitable, uneconomic, and impolitic. While it was essential that certain public services should be provided by the State, the principle that the State should not compete with private firms in the manufacture and supply of commodities

which were not of public utility had been settled in favor of private enterprise and against Government trading.

Mr. J. R. Pinches dealt with the economic effect of the mint's action and stated that the proposal outlined in the press and in statements made personally by the master constituted the gravest menace to the trade that they were able to conceive. Other members of the deputation, including Mr. H. L. Symonds, vice-president of the Chamber, and Mr. A. G. Wyon also addressed the Deputy Master, detailing the effect of the proposals.

The Deputy Master of the Mint intimated that the Royal Mint was not out to damage the trade in which they were interested; on the contrary, they were most anxious to do what they could to assist it, and any suggestions made to him by which the trade could be helped would be most gratefully received. After referring to the state of the medallic industry during the past 40 years, and to the position of the mint at the time he was appointed Deputy Master, he urged that the standard of work had to be improved, and if the standard were improved there might be more business of a high class. The Deputy Master promised the deputation that the Royal Mint would not strike medals from dies that had not been made at the mint, and that it would neither advertise nor solicit orders in the ordinary sense of the term. He admitted that the mint intended to exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition and at the Royal Academy each year, but explained that the undertaking that the Mint would not advertise was intended to apply to advertisements in the press only. In conclusion, he pointed out that the decision to pursue the new policy was a ministerial one, and therefore he was not able to give them the assurance which the deputation desired. But he suggested that those present might further consider the matter and he would be pleased to meet them at any future time on the subject.

J. deL.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM ACQUIRES BRONZES.

A comprehensive collection of Italian Renaissance medals, Greek and Roman bronzes are among the most recent acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Italian medals recreate the life of that epoch such is their variety.

The medals are fascinating as a study of personality, for every kind is represented—princes, merchants, artists, humanists, officials, etc.—bringing before us as they do the variety and sweep of life of those times. They are undoubtedly the work of the artist himself, as they are original castings. These are the 1484 medal of Francesco Bonsi; that of Isabella d'Este, by Giancristoforo, dated 1498, and that of Argentina Rangona, the wife of the Lord of Splilimbergo, the distinguished Friulian town. She died in 1550.

J. deL.

SALE OF THE HUGUENOT-WALLOON HALF DOLLARS.

Dr. John Baer Stoudt, director of the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission, announced that up to April 1 the sale of the commemorative half dollars had reached approximately 44,000 pieces, showing a popular interest in the coin.

By proclamation, Governor Smith, of New York, has designated the month of May, 1924, for the observance of the tercentenary of the founding of New Netherland, and "calls upon the people of the State of New York to celebrate this most important historical event with appropriate exercises and ceremonies in their schools, churches, civic bodies and municipalities."

NEW CURRENCY IN POLAND.

The Polish Cabinet has adopted a plan whereby the value of the currency is to be changed. The new unit, the zloty, is fixed at 800,000 Polish marks. Both marks and zlotys will be legal tender up to June 20, but after July 1 the mark will lose all value.

PRICES OF COINS AT AUCTION.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of a "Collection formed by a New York gentleman recently deceased," by the American Art Association, Inc., New York City, on February 22, 1924. The collection was catalogued by David Proskey.

10—1852, octagonal slug, \$50, "887 Thous.," very fine	\$325.00
13—1796, eagle, very fine	67.50
14—1797, eagle, four stars on right, small eagle, very fine	140.00
16—1798 over '97, eagle, four stars on right, very fine	280.00
23—1796, half eagle, close date, very fine	62.50
26—1797, half eagle, 16 stars, very fine	470.00
49—1820, half eagle, curled "2," very fine	135.00
51—1833, half eagle, proof	145.00
81—1865, \$3, very fine	20.00
100—1863, gold dollar, perfect proof	45.00
101—1864, gold dollar, perfect proof	50.00
102—1865, gold dollar, uncirculated	32.00
109—1875, gold dollar, perfect proof	120.00
130—1796, half cent, good and fair	30.00
133—1831, half cent, very good	26.00
135—1840, half cent, large berries, proof	60.00
137—1842, half cent, large berries, fine	50.00
138—1846, half cent, small berries, fine proof	76.00
140—1852, half cent, small berries, fine proof	25.00
142—1856, cent, flying eagle, fine proof	14.00
143—1794, dollar, very good	125.00
149—1836, dollar, flying eagle, proof	23.00
152—1838, dollar, flying eagle, brilliant proof	210.00
154—1839, dollar, flying eagle, brilliant proof	76.00
158—1851, silver dollar, brilliant proof	83.00
159—1852, silver dollar, brilliant proof	77.50
173—1843, proof set, two pieces uncirculated	75.00
174—1844, proof set	108.00
175—1845, proof set	127.50
176—1847, proof set	110.00
177—1848, proof set	115.00
178—1849, proof set	210.00
190—Indian Peace Medal of Madison, 1809, silver	30.00
191—Indian Peace Medal of John Quincy Adams, 1825, silver	32.50
191—Medal of Washington, "Season" Medal, silver, fine	31.00

RUSSIA ISSUING SILVER AND BRONZE COINS.

Sokolnikoff, Russia's commissary of finance, is continuing his work to the end of giving Russia a stable currency, says a press despatch. He has just started to ship to various parts of the republic a supply of small silver coins of 10, 15 and 20 kopeks. There will be smaller coins, of one, three and five kopeks, probably made of bronze, but until they are coined their places will be taken by paper notes of the same amount. The 50-kopek and silver ruble will be issued in May or June, as soon as a sufficient amount has been coined. The old gold coins, as well as the silver coins handed down from the Czarist days, will be excluded from circulation.

A fixed price in gold rubles will be announced for the Soviet rubles still in circulation at which exchange can be made at State banks and Government institutions.

The Russian Government is already issuing the new Treasury notes of one, three and five gold rubles. The printing of the famous Soviet ruble has been discontinued.

In future, Russia will have three kinds of currency—the chervonetz, which will be largely used in credit operations abroad; the State Treasury gold notes, and the smaller metal coins, which are known here as the Russian equivalent of "hard money." The Soviet ruble will not be outlawed, but will pass at a fixed price, but will be redeemed in the new currency and destroyed as fast as possible.

RUSSIA'S SILVER COINS IN CIRCULATION.

The issue of Soviet silver money has begun in Moscow with coins of small denomination worth 5, 10 and 20 cents, and will shortly be extended to the rest of the country and include larger coins worth 50 and 75 cents. Upward of \$50,000,000 in silver and copper coinage will be put in circulation this year.

The authorities profess to have little fear of hoarding of the silver by peasants for three reasons: First, the money is so much needed as change for the chervonets that it is bound to pass freely; second, it is worth considerably less in silver than its nominal rate; third, the old silver of the Czars already is reappearing in circulation in the provinces, which indicates the hoarding period is drawing to a close.

The old Soviet currency will be bought in at the rate of 50,000 of 1923 rubles to one new chervonets or "solid" ruble.—New York Times.

A later dispatch to the New York Times, from Berlin, says:

The view of the German market last week was that Russia's attempt at an issue of silver coins seems doomed to failure. The Moscow *Izvestiya* itself now reports that these coins are either being hoarded or else changing hands at a premium of 30 per cent.

The coins were issued under the decree of Feb. 15, following the decree of Feb. 5, which provided for issue of 1, 3 and 5 ruble currency notes. The purpose of the currency notes was to provide retail business with smaller denominations of stable money than the chervonets notes.

Unlike the chervontsi, the new currency notes were wholly unsecured, but the decree enacted that they might be convertible at sight into chervontsi. Meantime, the silver coins of one ruble and 50 kopecks have exactly the same legal status as the small currency notes. On the same status also stand the base metal coins for 20, 15 and 10 kopecks. The decree declared that the total currency notes and coins must never exceed 50 per cent. of the value of the chervontsi circulation.

BUYING GERMAN MARKS AS WASTE PAPER.

A large part of the German flood of paper money is now being "redeemed" at no cost to the treasury, through purchase by foreign paper factories as material for new paper. Paper factories at Rosenberg, in Jugo-Slavia, and Frazenthal, in Czecho-Slovakia, for instance, have bought up old notes in small denominations by the carload to be turned into pulp, finding this cheaper than regular cellulose.

A carload of million-mark bills, for instance, is worth about a thousand times as much for papermaking purposes as its nominal value at the present exchange rate of four trillion marks to a dollar, while the one, two and five-mark notes are of too infinitesimal value to count.

The authorities at first looked askance upon this traffic in old money and arrested several dealers engaged in collecting and exporting it. It was soon realized that the notes were not worth as money the trouble of assorting and counting them, and that the treasury, at no cost to itself, was getting rid of a note issue which had supported the entire budget of Germany for two years after the revolution.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during March, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 1,035,000.

No silver coined.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,828,000.

Bronze—3,998,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Venezuela—Silver, 1,895,000.

Peru—Silver, 950,000.

PLANS FOR SILVER COINAGE OF GERMANY.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Berlin silver trade does not expect greater activity in connection with the contemplated silver coinage, as the Ministry of Finance reckons to obtain the necessary silver from the Reichsbank. That institution's holdings are estimated at 750,000 kilos, perhaps a little more, which would be quite sufficient for a circulation of 5 gold marks per capita, or 300,000,000 gold marks under present conditions. The minting of the silver coins would not commence before July, and should not exceed 20,000,000 gold marks' worth per month.

The more pressing issue of bronze coins has increased lately, and a further augmentation is expected in the near future. As to the manner in which the Reichsbank will be paid for the silver, it is presumed that the Reichsbank will be paid item by item in the new silver coins, and that a corresponding quantity of notes will be withdrawn.—New York Times.

SPAIN TO HAVE NEW MINOR COINAGE.

A press dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says that the National Mint has under consideration the issue of new coins to replace the copper currency issued during the Republic of 1868 and during the reign of Alfonso XII. No copper coins have been put into circulation during the present reign. The new coins will be made of an alloy composed of nickel, aluminum and copper, and will be of the value of 25, 10 and 5 centimes. They will be perforated in the center in order to avoid confusion with the silver money in circulation.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for April 1, 1924.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Moritz Wormser, New York City.

First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President, Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Librarian and Curator, E. D. Putnam, Rochester, N. Y.

Board of Governors: H. H. Yawger, Chairman, Indiana, Pa.; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.; Chas. B. Turrill, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Guttag, New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of April, 1924.

(Seal)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1924.)

I Realize,

Gentle reader, that you are pretty much fed up on my "Tale of Two Sales." But I've been so busy preparing my "**NEXT SALE**" and, incidentally, taking care of an unusually healthy run of retail and approval business, that when I got time to change copy for my ad. it was too late.

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